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THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

LITERATURE.

THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

THIS Report, containing accounts of about sixty public and private collections of historical documents, has just been issued. The extent of it may be judged of by the fact that it fills nearly 900 pages of rather close print in double columns, the very carefully compiled index alone occupying about 240 pages. Of the importance of the Report as a contribution to historical literature the following summary of its contents will be a sufficient testimony.

The calendar of the manuscripts in the House of Lords has been completed, by Mr. Monro and Mr. M. A. Thoms, up to the end of March, 1641-2, and the portion of it from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the end of 1641 is printed at length in the appendix to the report. Of the greatest historical importance are certain depositions taken before the committee appointed by the Parliament in Scotland to enquire into the supposed attempt to seize upon the Marquis of Hamilton and the Earls of Argyll and Lanark. The circumstances of the case are well known as "The Incident," and occurred during the King's second visit. The main object of the enquiry was, no doubt, to find out to what extent Charles approved, or, as some asserted, instigated the attempt. Until this discovery was made, it was supposed that no portion of these depositions was extant, beyond the notes of them published in Balfour's *Annals of the Scottish Parliament*. The papers thus brought to light, more than 200 years after, contain much interesting information. Balfour, we read,

"mentions only Lieutenant-Colonel Hurry's (or Urry's) deposition as having been read, and makes no allusion to those of Lord Gray and Lord Ogilvie. Hurry, it seems, though 'given to a peynt of aill,' was too honest to suffer himself to be implicated in an affair which might lead to 'cutting of throattis' in a manner little different from assassination. Lord Ogilvie states that he heard of the plot on the 11th of October, as he was going to dine at the Earl of Crawford's lodgings, from Captain Stewart, who told him that there was a meeting arranged there for the purpose of carrying it into effect. Hurry immediately gave information to the Lord General, the Marquis of Hamilton, and Earl of Argyll, and afterwards went with their permission to dine with the Earl of Crawford, while Hamilton and Argyll, as we learn from other sources, withdrew themselves from Edinburgh."

The papers in the House of Lords relating to Archbishop Laud's visitations are printed, for the most part in *extenso*, in the Appendix. The Commissioners felt that any abridgment would greatly diminish the interest and character of these papers. It is unnecessary to do more now than to notice the great importance attaching to these papers, especially at the present time. Scarcely less interest-

ing to the ecclesiastical historian are the documents relating to the notorious case of Peter Smart and Dr. Cosins, afterwards Bishop of Durham. Among the more interesting miscellaneous papers we note a petition of Katherine Hadley, servant to John Lilburne, detailing her own and her master's sufferings in prison, December 21, 1640; a petition of Anthony Danvers, December 24, 1640, complaining that his son had been refused admission to Winchester College, a matter not too trivial for their lordships' consideration; and a petition of Osmund Gibbs, in 1640, found guilty of stealing a tame buck, and put to read for his life, when the judge not only made "a clear bar to prevent prompting, but turned him unto one of the hardest verses of the book to read, which by God's grace he was enabled to do, and thereby escaped his intended hanging, but was burnt in the hand."

The main bulk of the collection of documents belonging to Westminster Abbey, reported on to the Commissioners by Mr. Burtt, consists of manorial documents, referring to the extensive estates possessed by the Abbey in early times, the accounts of the officers of the establishment, from the time of Edward I. to Henry VIII., and of the books and accounts relating to the collegiate church erected by Henry VIII. in the place of that establishment. Many of these documents are minutely illustrative of the manners and customs of the age, and are rich in topographical information, showing the progress of the vast change which has come over that portion of the neighbourhood of London.

Foremost in importance for the history of the sixteenth century we must place the Cecil MSS., belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, a portion of which has been noticed in the Third Report of the Commission. Mr. Brewer's report, in continuation, gives a brief enumeration of all letters and papers down to the close of the year 1587. The value and extent of this correspondence, to which every person of any note at the time contributed, may be judged by the fact that scarcely a day passes in any year from the accession of Edward VI. to the close of the century which does not produce one or more letters connected with passing events, and generally from those whose rank and position enabled them to furnish the most secret and authentic intelligence. The bulk of these papers is so great, that the present report upon them is of necessity limited to a list of the writers and the dates of their letters; but we believe a complete calendar of them is in preparation. Mr. Brewer, however, calls particular attention to two letters written by Cardinal Wolsey, after his fall, to Secretary Gardiner, said to be of special and unique interest; and to two Casket letters of Mary Queen of Scots, which fill up the blanks in the collection amongst the State Papers, one of them in a hand differing from all the rest, which has not yet been identified.

Also relating to the Elizabethan period are some valuable manuscripts in the possession of Lord Bagot. Many letters in this collection are written by Walter and Robert, Earls of Essex; some by Thomas Phellips regarding Giffard, a Papist, to whom leniency was to be shown because his son

had been the means of saving the Queen from Babington's conspiracy. A letter in 1600 gives a short account, by an eyewitness, of the trial of Robert Earl of Essex, and records the Queen's indignation against Raleigh. For the years 1585, 1586, and 1587, there are letters by Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Amias Paulet, and others, dated from Tutbury, Chartley, and Fotheringhay, relating to Mary Queen of Scots, her trial, and her burial. There is also a contemporary account of the proceedings taken in the Star Chamber against Secretary Davison, who was exposed to the displeasure of Elizabeth for despatching the warrant for Mary's execution.

The most important illustrations of the reigns of the Stuarts brought to light by the Commissioners are contained in the manuscripts at Knole Park, belonging to the Earl De La Warr. The greater portion consists

"of the letters and papers of Lionel Cranfield (successively Lord Cranfield, Viscount Cranfield, and Earl of Middlesex), Lord High Treasurer of England. He witnessed the fall of Lord Chancellor Bacon, two or three of whose letters grace this collection. His own impeachment was soon to follow, and there are numerous letters and papers on this subject. His friends were urgent to obtain mercy for him, but Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham were opposed to their request, and on one occasion the King delayed reading a petition from Cranfield while they stayed in the room. Among the items of intelligence likely to interest the historian will be found the expenses of the funeral of Queen Anne, consort of James I.; the gifts obtained by Buckingham from the Crown; a list of the magnificent jewels the Treasurer was commanded to take out of the Tower for the Prince on his journey into Spain; the large demands for money made by the Prince at Madrid, where Buckingham's conduct called forth a letter from a Spanish nobleman to King James, of which a copy is preserved at Knole. The affairs of the Palatinate produced many letters to the Treasurer, among them from Sir Richard Weston, and from the King and Queen of Bohemia, to whom James I. made a liberal allowance. There is a petition signed by Raleigh and letters from his widow."

Referring to a little earlier period are the notes of a conversation between William Lambarde, the well-known lawyer and antiquary, and Queen Elizabeth, in which Lambarde mentions Shakespeare's *Richard II.* having been many times performed in public, at the instigation (evidently) of the Earl of Essex, with a view to bring Elizabeth into disfavour with the people.

It is much to be regretted that our notice of the magnificent collection of the Earl De La Warr is so restricted, but some idea of the interest and value of it may be gained when it is known that there are contained in it letters by Queen Henrietta Maria, the Princess Henriette d'Orléans, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Richard Weston, Tobie Mathew, Philip Burlamachi, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sir John Suckling, John Dryden, Thomas Shadwell, Matthew Prior, Sir William Penn, Sir Charles Sedley, Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop Sprat, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, &c., &c.

Respecting the collection at Crowcombe Court, in Somersetshire, we are told:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Carew's manuscripts comprise much to illustrate the latter years of King James I. and the reign of his successor. Seven

volumes contain Elsynge's Original Notes of Proceedings in the House of Lords, from 1621 to 1628. Here, too, are Sir John Borough's notes of the proceedings at the Treaty of Ripon; and memorials by Elsynge and others of the practice and constitution of Parliament. The volumes containing notes of petitions to King Charles I., with the answers, from 1625 to 1637, disclose much information both curious and useful. As personal applications to the Sovereign for places, pensions, and monopolies, and for pay in arrear, were frequent in those days, these volumes supply information on a variety of subjects, and furnish new facts for biographers. To an earlier period belong copies of letters by Lord Treasurer Paulet, Queen Elizabeth, Walsingham, King James, Raleigh and Bacon; papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, and a long poem by Philip Arundel, written from the Tower, in 1587. There are numerous papers on Irish affairs in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including valuable collections by Sir James Ware."

A vast amount of new material for the history of the first Civil War is to be found in the papers of the Earl of Denbigh, a full abstract of which, by Mr. R. B. Knowles, appears in the Appendix to this Report. Basil Earl of Denbigh was appointed by Lord Essex Commander-in-Chief within the associated counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Shropshire, in June, 1643. In April, 1645, he laid down his commission, in obedience to the Self-denying Ordinance. The letters relate chiefly to the period embraced by these dates, and contain important information touching the events of the war within the counties under Lord Denbigh's command and their adjacent parts. The services rendered by the Earl to the Parliament were conspicuous in the taking of Cholmondeley House, Chester; Russell House, Staffordshire, by which he opened the passage between Coventry and London, and of which a long and interesting narrative is contained in these papers; and the relief of Oswestry, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, at a time when nobility and gentry were so unpopular that Lord Willoughby writes to him, "till I saw this day the noble expressions of you so unanimously given by both Houses, and their free concurrence in writing a letter to you of thanks, I thought it a crime to be a nobleman." Two volumes of family letters, of great interest from a domestic point of view, are also noticed by Mr. Knowles. Amongst the writers contributing to the Denbigh papers we observe the Duke of Buckingham, the Countess of Buckingham, the Marquis of Hamilton, Sir Kenelm Digby, the Earl of Essex, Lords Wharton, Willoughby, and Fairfax, and Sir William Waller.

The Coventry papers, in the possession of the Marquis of Bath, seem to have considerable value for the history of the period following the Restoration, and fully deserve the space accorded to them by Mr. Alfred J. Horwood in his report. Henry Coventry was ambassador to Sweden in 1664, and ambassador extraordinary to Sweden in 1671; he was Secretary of State from 1672 to 1680, and died in 1686. Some of the papers of his father, Thomas Lord Coventry, and of his brother Sir William, secretary to the Duke of York, and a Commissioner of the Navy, came to him, and these, with his own official papers, form the collection at Longleat.

They comprise, besides private letters, official letters from ambassadors, consuls, and officers at most of the European Courts, and at many of our possessions out of Europe. The official letters and papers about the Treaty of Nimeguen occupy five large volumes. The letters from France are numerous: some of the writers being Sir W. Lockhart, Sir David English, J. Brisbane, and the Earl of Sunderland. It may suitably be mentioned here that the Duke of Northumberland presented to the British Museum a few years ago three volumes of copies of letters written by Henry Coventry to various persons at home and abroad, while he was Secretary of State.

The Marquis of Bath's collection also includes many letters and papers relating to the first Earl of Shaftesbury, which have not hitherto been known, together with his petitions to the King whilst confined in the Tower in 1677. Interesting notices are also found of the Duke of Monmouth, Algernon Sidney, the Popish Plot, Titus Oates, Coleman, &c.

Relating to the same period also are some curious gossiping letters belonging to Mr. J. J. Rogers, of which the following extract from one dated "1670, the last of Feb., London," is a specimen:—

"Saturday last at night was killed a beadle, the constable's assistant, for attempting a house in or near Whetstone Park, a scandalous place, where was the Duke of Monmouth, the Duke of Albemarle, and the Duke of Somerset, with others, at a very unseasonable time. . . . At the same time, though in some other place, was killed my Lord Hollis's eldest son by a groom, which had married my Lord Cullies' daughter, which indignity he thought to have avenged; and also, in some other place, was one of the Life Guards killed in a duel by one of his fellows."

The most interesting manuscript in the possession of the Marquis of Hertford is a quarto volume containing the Latin poetical compositions of Daniel Rogers, a person of some note in the reign of Elizabeth. He was sent by the Queen on diplomatic business to Germany, France, and Denmark, and succeeded Robert Beale in the office of Clerk of the Council. These employments introduced him to numerous persons of distinction both at home and abroad, and a great number of them are commemorated in this volume.

The Towneley papers consist chiefly of collections for the history of Lancashire and Yorkshire, made by Christopher Towneley in the seventeenth century; but some original manuscripts are preserved with them, from one of which a most important discovery was made by Mr. Knowles relative to Edmund Spenser. This, however, has formed the subject of a separate article in these pages (see ACADEMY, vol. vi. p. 8), so nothing more need be said about it here.

The representatives of the late Colonel Macaulay allowed the Commissioners to examine a box full of letters, written by and to the notorious John Wilkes. The report upon these by Mr. Horwood is full of interest, but we shall not attempt at present to analyse it. As these letters throw much new light on a very eventful period of our history, we may take an opportunity, at some future time, of drawing attention to them.

Mr. H. T. Riley has continued his inspection of the earlier archives of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. At Balliol College, Oxford, are some curious contemporary notices of John Wycliff the reformer. From the records of St. John's College, many notices of Archbishop Laud, who was scholar, fellow, and president of the college, are extracted and printed in this Report. A letter of Laud, too, long and interesting, was found among the papers of President Accepted Frewen, in Magdalen College. It was written while he was Bishop of London, and relates to Lord Pembroke's gift of the Barocci MSS. to the Bodleian Library. Here, too, is the final decree of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of James II. against Hough and the fellows who elected him president, dated December 10, 1687; this was given to the college by Bishop Z. Pearce, in 1749. At St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, the most valuable muniment is the Black Book or "Memoriale" of Robert Wodelarke, the founder; it contains ample information regarding the early history of the college, its original property, &c. Oliver, second son of Oliver Cromwell, was entered at this college, but took no degree. In the admission books, too, are notices of the family of Calamy, the famous Lord Cutts, and William Wotton, the voluminous writer and translator, esteemed a prodigy of learning, who entered the college when only nine years and eight months old. From the "Admonition Book" of Emanuel College, Cambridge, there is manifest proof that corporal chastisement was inflicted upon undergraduates as late as the year 1667. This tends to confirm the assertion made by John Aubrey, hitherto much in dispute, that similar discipline was in use at Oxford, and shows that there is no great improbability in the story told of Milton having had to submit to similar punishment when a student at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Riley also reports upon the records of the Corporations of Hythe, New Romney, &c., &c., which contain matters of considerable interest, chiefly, however, of a local nature, so we need not direct further attention to them.

Many of the muniments of the Dukes of Argyll were dispersed, and many more suffered from neglect, owing to two successive forfeitures in the family—the one of Archibald Marquis of Argyll, in 1661, and the other of his son Archibald, ninth earl, twenty years later. A large collection of charters, commissions, and correspondence, however, still remains, upon which a very full report is given by Mr. Fraser. Among the charters we notice one of the barony of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling, granted to the fourth earl in 1546, by Queen Mary, which bears the contemporary endorsement, "To Archibald Roy," or the red, indicating the colour of his hair. This Earl's son was in great favour with the Queen, who visited him at Inverary Castle; and in her letters to him she subscribed herself his "right good sister" and "best friend for ever." The original commission, signed by Queen Mary, appointing him Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, on the eve of the battle of Langside, is printed at full length. The different grants and commissions, while showing the

power wielded by the Earls of Argyll, illustrate more particularly, says Mr. Fraser,

"the distracted state of the highlands and islands of Scotland, and the difficulty of preserving order and peace in these remote parts, over which the Government had no adequate control. The wild clans are described as 'void of the fear and knowledge of God,' delighting in nothing but murder and a 'savage form of living'; 'avowed enemies to all lawful traffic'; 'an infamous byke of lawless lingers' (i.e., wasps' nest of lawless vagabonds)."

The MSS. of the Hon. Mrs. Erskine-Murray consist chiefly of letters of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, many of which have great historical interest. The correspondence of Sir Charles Erskine as Commissioner of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; of Sir John Erskine and the Jacobites; of the Erskines, Earls of Mar; and of William Marquis of Tullibardine, and his brother Lord George Murray, form the main portion. Amongst them are to be observed a letter of the Chevalier St. George to Sir John Erskine, informing him of his intended early marriage, and exhibiting his convivial habits; and a part of a letter (a copy) relating chiefly to Lord Bolingbroke, which severely censures that nobleman for neglecting to provide arms and ammunition for the support of the interests of the King (the Chevalier).

The Report also notices a small series of letters relating to James Burnett, Lord Monboddo. Among the writers of these we observe Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Dr. Thomas Reid, and Eliza Berkeley, the wife of Dr. George Berkeley, second son of the bishop.

The collection in the possession of Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., which is reported on by Dr. Stuart,

"consists mainly of the manuscripts and correspondence of the late Lord Hailes, the well-known historical writer. The letters are no less numerous than historically important. In one of them Burke praises the erudition of members of the Scotch bar, and adds, 'I am every day more and more convinced that they are not the better professional men for not being more extensively learned.' Horace Walpole, writing at the conclusion of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, speaks of the abatement of his literary ardour, and the loosening of his attachment to the world, and adds a curious piece of information relative to an intended invasion of the country in 1745. There are letters from Pennant, and a series of some interest from James Boswell, in the year 1763. One from Dr. Jortin, in 1760, relates to Boswell, and shows that he had been for a time a Roman Catholic. A characteristic letter from David Hume is dated in 1754, and the answer to it by Lord Hailes has been preserved. Besides many manuscripts of Lord Hailes' published historical works, there remain books of memoranda, anecdotes, criticism, and law notes. There are besides several volumes of a diary of the campaigns in the Low Countries in the time of Queen Anne, which have been ascribed to Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair."

Among the royal letters belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, are specimens from Mary Queen of Scots, James I., and Charles I. In the same hands are large masses of correspondence between leading men of the period between 1560 and 1690, specially notable being those relating to the Massacre of Glencoe.

Many other collections in Scotland were examined and reported upon by Mr. Fraser

and Dr. Stuart, but they are chiefly valuable for purposes of local topography and genealogy.

Mr. J. T. Gilbert has been employed during the past year in Ireland in examining the manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, Viscount Gormanston, Sir Richard O'Donnell, Trinity College, Dublin, and the former College of Irish Franciscans at Louvain. The Ormond archives form one of the most magnificent private collections in the United Kingdom. For the present, however, the report upon them is confined to a bare catalogue of the letters and their writers, between the years 1572 and 1664; these number upwards of two thousand, and are connected with important public affairs in England, as well as in Ireland, during that period.

This notice of the Report, lengthy though it is, gives but a very imperfect idea of a most remarkable collection of historical materials. Upon nearly every page of the volume are to be found novel and interesting allusions to great men of the past, or quaint and curious illustrations of bygone life and manners. That the previous labours of the Commission have been appreciated by the public is well shown by the extraordinary demand which has existed for the earlier Reports, one of which is now out of print. The present Report far exceeds in interest and in bulk all those which have preceded it, and amply justifies us in our expectation of many precious discoveries yet to be made by the researches of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT.

THE NEW DODSLEY.

A Select Collection of Old English Plays. Originally published by Robert Dodsley in the year 1744. Fourth Edition. With new Notes by W. Carew Hazlitt. Vols. II and III. (London: Reeves & Turner, 1874.)

WE have here some more specimens of the moralities and interludes that occupied nearly the whole of the first volume. The audience is frequently reminded that it is being instructed, and that if it be not improved the fault is its own. Only in the later pieces of this kind is there some faint recognition of the necessity of amusement. In the very last—*Like will to Like*—to show the "final end" of the vicious is the main purpose of the author. That end is, according to circumstances, either beggary or hanging. And since

"Some do matters of mirth and pastime require,
To please all men is our author's chief desire,"

says the Prologue. The desire is attained by the introduction of Satan himself:—

"The Devil with the collier, the thief that seeks a thief,
Shall soon make you merry, so shortly you shall see."

In the *Trial of Treasure* the Prologue, after due citation of Diogenes and St. James, informs the spectators that

"Both merry and short we purpose to be
And therefore require your pardon and patience;
We trust in our matter nothing you shall see
That to the godly can give any offence."

If the writer feared to be too amusing, he

certainly disquieted himself in vain. These productions are as tedious as Dogberry himself could have wished to be; but they interest us by the side lights they cast on the manners of the time, and as a part of the history of our drama. The exploit of Riot, who broke away from the gallows, and in his flight came across a nobleman's page whom he instantly robbed, was doubtless a real occurrence. The reception of the "new learning," and the conservative (and not altogether unreasonable) objections thereto, are faithfully reflected in passages of *Lusty Juventus*, and form the subject of *New Custom*. Glancing at minor matters, the reader will doubtless notice the curious variety of oaths, and the singular want of even dramatic propriety observed in their use. The reprobate Riot asseverates "so God me save," and "trusts to God Almighty" that he shall be hanged. Youth, when gibing at Charity, who is endeavouring to convert him, replies:

"Sir, by God that me dear bought,
I see your cunning is little or nought;"

though when he is exhorted to "save what God hath bought," inconsistently rejoins,

"What say ye, Master Charity?
What hath God bought?
By my troth I know not
Whether he goeth in white or black
I wis he bought not my cap
Nor yet my jolly hat;
I wot not what he hath bought for me."

This interlude of *Youth* appears to have been inadvertently misplaced in this collection. It is the Catholic—it would not be fair to say the Romanist—counterpart of *Lusty Juventus*, which should have preceded it. It is a production of the reign of Mary, and *Juventus* by internal evidence was performed in the reign of Edward VI. *Youth*, who has Pride for his servant and Lechery for his mistress, is converted with the usual suddenness, and to confirm him in his pious intentions receives beads, a mantle, and a new name—Good Contrition. Except the "beads," there is nothing distinctively Romanist in the piece. The repentance is set forth in the simplest form possible, *Youth* kneeling down and asking God's forgiveness. The hero in *Juventus* enters, singing, and intent on overtaking some minstrels, that he may have "a dance or two." Good Counsel dissuades him, on the Puritanic ground that dancing is not one of the modes of passing time appointed in Scripture. *Youth* is impressed by the exhortation of Good Counsel, and prays for Knowledge, who immediately enters. After a long catechising, the advisers of *Youth* depart for a season, and the Devil enters, deploring the progress of the "new learning." To withstand it more effectually, he summons his son Hypocrisy, who gives an account of his exertions in their common cause. Hypocrisy's list of "holy" things reminds the reader of a well-known passage in the *Ingoldsbys Legends*, but the older is the longer catalogue. It includes—

"Holy hermits, and holy friars,
Yea: and all obstinate liars;
Holy crosses, and holy staves,
Ah! good holy, holy knaves."

Hypocrisy, under the assumed name of Friendship, sets himself to beguile *Juventus*, who is "going to a preaching." He ridi-

cules his zeal, and advises him how he may keep up appearances with the "new gossellers," and yet follow his own devices. Juventus is induced to accompany Hypocrisy and Fellowship to a rendezvous with Abominable Living, a female servant, whose master and mistress are absent "at the preaching." She hurries in to tell her guests that they may enter the house, and all four go off singing merrily. On his return from this revel, Juventus is confronted by Good Counsel, who upbraids him with his evil courses. The repentant youth confesses his sin, and welcomes the entrance of God's Merciful Promises. The piece then concludes with the usual prayers for the king and the nobility.

Jack Juggler is a scene of pure farce, showing the trick played by the hero, a roguish page, on another boy, Jenkin Careaway, servant to Master Bongrace. The latter is persuaded by argument of fist that he is not himself, but that Jack is really Jenkin. The notion may have been suggested by the scene between Mercury and Sosia in the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, but all resemblance between the pieces ends there. The inner meaning of the "trifling interlude" is expounded in some verses at the end, setting forth the evil "fashion of the world now-a-days," and how innocents are "by strength, force, and violence oft-times compelled

"To believe and say the moon is made of a green cheese,

Or else have great harm, and percase their life to lose."

One is uncertain whether this lament is the ordinary regret for the degeneracy of "now-a-days," common to all days that have left any record of themselves, or part of that systematic extenuation of mirth which made the diffident authors of these interludes prefix to them some authority for laughter, from Cato the Censor or other ancient of approved gravity.

The *Disobedient Child* and *Nice Wanton*, in their comparative freedom from direct allegory, may be classed with *Jack Juggler*, but instead of a single scene, they present a series of tableaux from the story of the characters. Allegory, however, refuses to quit altogether its ancient home. In *Nice Wanton* it asserts itself in the queer jumble of names—the mother Xantippe, the bad children Ishmael and Dalilah, the good boy Barnabas, Dalilah's lover Iniquity, and the ill-adviser Worldly Shame. When the evil course of Ishmael and Dalilah has run (with the result, to each respectively, of the fates of Bardolph and Mrs. Quickly), the well-behaved Barnabas comforts Xantippe, and prevents her from committing suicide at the suggestion of Worldly Shame. The hero of *Disobedient Child* is a certain young man who rejected his father's advice to go to school, and precociously insisted on marrying. We are given glimpses of his hasty wooing, and of his miserable wedded life. His fortunes decline from his extravagance, and when evil days come, his wife is like the days. She forgets her honeymoon tenderness, when she declared herself entirely of the opinion of Hierocles as to the comfort and dignity of wedlock. She "strikes her husband handsomely about the shoulders," and insists

upon his selling faggots for his living. The victim sneaks away to his father, during her temporary absence "with her gossips." His father administers the cold comfort of "I told you so," and advises his immediate return to his wife. He will give him some little to help his needy living,

"And that once done, thou must hence again,
For I am not he that will thee retain."

The Perorator points the obvious moral in a long speech.

The rule of "nec Deus intersit" was not held to extend to the Devil, who enters to deliver a soliloquy, setting forth his satisfaction with his general cleverness, and especially with the success of his machinations in this instance; for, it seems, all that the rash young man did was by his instigation. Having delivered himself of this weighty utterance, Diabolus remembers that he has other business:—

"But now, I know, since I came hither,
There is such a multitude at my gate,
That I must again repair down thither,
After mine old manner and rate."

Passing over the *New Custom*, a dramatic apology for the Reformation; the *Marriage of Wit and Science*, a more elaborate treatment of the theme of the *Four Elements*, in Vol. I.; and the *Trial of Treasure*, a similar variation on *Everyman*, in that volume—a few words are due to the pieces which, in some respects, are the most important of all here given—*Jacob and Esau*, *Roister Doister*, and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. They are the true beginnings of English comedy and farce. The last-named is familiar (in extract) to most readers. Its famous drinking-song, "Back and side go bare," has been reprinted many a time since Warton quoted it, with needless apology, in his *History*. Hazlitt said of its humour, "coarse, perhaps, but kindly, let no man despise it."

Ralph Roister Doister is "the first regular comedy in our language," and sets forth the wooing of a widow by the braggart hero. The widow is contracted to an absent merchant, who returns in time to witness the discomfiture of his would-be rival. The by-play is sustained by the humours of Matthew Merrygreek, the hero's parasitical adviser, and of the widow's household. The picture of the domestic life of the time is doubtless as faithful as it is agreeable. The mistress holds the reins firmly, yet the servants have a pleasant life enough, as they troll their ditty:—

"A thing very fit
For them that have wit,
And are fellows knit,
Servants in one house to be
To fast for to sit
And not oft to flit
Nor vary a whit,
But lovingly to agree, etc."

Jacob and Esau is the first five-act play in the collection. The subject is treated with considerable skill, the outline of the Bible story being set in an imaginary framework and thus expanded, not falsified. Ragan, Esau's man, his butt and familiar, is boldly drawn, and Mido, the page of the household, is no unworthy precursor of Speed and Moth. Conventional types are for the first time discarded for the sake of character, and Esau, rough but not ill-natured, the demure

Jacob, the wily Rebecca, and Isaac, past all keen interest in life, carry on the plot with animation. A humorous scene—too long to extract—is that wherein Esau, enraged at the success of Jacob, orders out the servants with the intention of giving them a beating all round, but lets them go scot-free one by one, his latent good temper and generosity becoming apparent when they are once thoroughly in his power. There is some simple comedy, too, in the dialogue between Isaac's neighbours, aroused before daylight by Esau's noisy preparation for the chase:—

Hanan. "Ah, sir, I see I am an early man this morn,
I am once more beguiled with Esau's horn,
But there is no such stirrer as Esau is;
He is up day by day before the crow
[flies];
Then maketh he with his horn such toothing
and blowing,
And with his wide throat such shouting
and hallooing,
That no neighbour shall in his tent take
any rest
When Esau addresseth him to the forest.
So that he maketh us, whether we will
or no,
Better husbands than we would be, abroad
to go
Each of us about our business and our
work.
But whom do I see yonder coming in the
dark?
It is my neighbour Zethar, I perceive him
now."

Zethar. "What, neighbour Hanan, well met, good
morrow to you.
I see well now I am not beguiled alone:
But what boot to lie still? for rest we can
take none;
That I marvel much of old father Isaac
Being so godly a man, why he is so slack
To bring his son Esau to a better stay."

Scraps of songs occur here and there in these plays; none, indeed, equal to the Gurton ballad, but yet with some lyrical feeling. An easy lilt sung by Pleasure in the *Trial of Treasure* is not far removed from the "unconsidered trifles" in the budget of Antolycus:—

"O happy days, and pleasant plays
Wherein I do delight—a,
I do pretend, till my life end,
To live still in such plight—a."

"Silly sooth," but with a certain spontaneity, is the song of Lust "as a gallant":—

"Heigho, care away, let the world pass,
For I am as lusty as ever I was;
In flower I flourish as blossoms in May;
Heigho, care away; heigho, care away!"

And the songs with burdens in *Juventus*—
"For a taste":—

"In a herber green, asleep where as I lay,
The birds sang sweet in the middes of the day;
I dreamed fast of mirth and play;
In youth is pleasure, in youth is pleasure, etc.
Do not the flowers spring fresh and gay,
Pleasant and sweet, in the month of May?
And when their time cometh, they fade away—
Report me to you, report me to you."

The old, ever new strain of youth and spring recurs, we hear, in these pipings. They are but as the twittering of a little bird here and there in the dark before dawn, and will speedily be forgotten in the burst of song poured from fuller throats to welcome the morning at heaven's gate, when "Phoebus' gins arise."

R. C. BROWNE.

La Province de Smyrne. Par Charles de Scherzer, Consul - Général d'Autriche-Hongrie à Smyrne. Traduit de l'Allemand par Ferdinand Silas. (Vienne: Alfred Hölder, 1873.)

It is not often that we meet with so elaborate and exhaustive a report as that of M. de Scherzer on the Province of Smyrna, considered from a geographical, economical, and intellectual point of view. This report owes its origin to the Vienna Exhibition, and has for its special object the development of commerce between Turkey and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

M. de Scherzer commences by giving a careful geographical sketch of the province, from which we learn incidentally that minerals exist there in great abundance, but that the want of good internal communications stands much in the way of the successful development of this branch of its resources. Inexhaustible masses of iron exist in the north, but they cannot be worked profitably for this reason, and owing to the want of coal. The climate of the country is temperate, though hot in the summer, and generally speaking there is hardly any rain between April and November, but during the rest of the year storms and rain are of frequent occurrence. Snow is extremely rare in Smyrna itself, though common in the mountains, whence it is brought to the city in summer. In spite of local fevers the district of Smyrna enjoys a very salubrious climate, and its inhabitants in general, but especially those in the country parts, live to a very great age.

M. de Scherzer devotes some space to agriculture, and from what he says everything connected with it seems to be conducted in the most primitive fashion, for the Turkish peasant is hostile to all innovations in husbandry, and opposes a systematic and inflexible resistance to the Europeans who endeavour to introduce them. Under the head of Hygiène Publique, we learn that Smyrna, like the rest of the Ottoman Empire, has no sanitary administration, that its public works and buildings are not properly looked after, that the hospitals are not subject to any public supervision, and that the schools are under no control in all that relates to hygiene.

For administrative purposes the province is divided into four Sandjaks (*arrondissements*), each presided over by a governor. Every Sandjak is subdivided into districts, or Kazas, under deputy governors. The Kaza, again, is divided into Müderlik (*mairies*). The whole province is ruled by a Vali or Governor-General; but the customs, post-office, and telegraphs are directly subordinate to their departments at Constantinople. The arrangements for the administration of justice are, as might be expected, affected by the heterogeneous elements collected together in a vast commercial centre like Smyrna, and owe their existence to the difference in the manners, religion, and language of the nationalities with which the Ottoman Empire is peopled.

It is a difficult matter to state with any degree of precision the number of the population in a country where there is no census; but after careful consideration, M.

de Scherzer is of opinion that the province contains very nearly a million souls, comprising 400,000 Turks, 300,000 Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, 30,000 Jews, 200,000 Turcomans, &c., and 5,000 Europeans. In his remarks under this head M. de Scherzer speaks highly of the energy of the Greeks, and says that they have the best schools, and are nearly all of them able to read and write, which is by no means the case with the Turks, owing to the difficulties presented by their written language. Notwithstanding the diversity of the races, nationalities, and faiths which are congregated together in the city, the various groups, in appearance at least, live peaceably. In the last century Smyrna possessed hardly a single "établissement hospitalier," but during the past ten years more attention has been paid to the poor and sick, and there are now several charitable institutions.

Of late years great progress has been made in public instruction, especially since the last war in the East (1854), for the population has taken an active part in the establishment of new schools, and in the reform of the old ones; and the manners of the Smyrniotes have in consequence been gradually improved. The Mussulman element, however, seems to be still opposed to the new order of things, but there is reason to hope that this feeling on their part will soon yield to the force of circumstances.

Apart from two short lines of railway, the means of communication in the interior of the province are in a very primitive state; there are scarcely any bridges, and those which are to be met with were constructed several centuries ago. Five lines of steamers trade regularly to Smyrna, and the city is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

Smyrna is the only one of the great cities on the west coast of Asia Minor, which has survived from ancient times, and still retains its importance as a great emporium of trade between Europe and Asia; and, judging from what M. de Scherzer says in his chapter entitled "Histoire du Commerce," it would seem to owe not a little of its present prosperity to the attention which England paid to the Mediterranean trade at the end of the seventeenth century. The American civil war has had a decisive effect on the cultivation of cotton in Asia Minor, as well as in other parts of the globe. Before 1862 the amount annually raised did not exceed 12,000 bales, whilst in 1872 it increased to 150,000 bales. After North America there is no country of which, in M. de Scherzer's opinion, the soil and climate are better suited to the cultivation of cotton than those of Asia Minor, and the development of this branch of industry ought to be encouraged in every possible way by the Turkish Government. Besides his remarks on the cultivation of cotton, M. de Scherzer gives much information which is valuable from a commercial point of view in his chapters on the products of the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms; and in that on Industrial Products he tells us that the most important branch of industry in Anatolia, and up to a certain point in the Turkish Empire generally, is the manufacture of carpets, of which about a tenth part is

used in the interior, and the rest is sent to England, America, and France.

In an appendix M. de Scherzer gives a paper on the inundations of the Gedyse (formerly called the Hermos) by a French engineer, and a separate report on the island of Mytilene by the Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul there; and the volume under review further contains maps of Asia Minor, and several comparative tables showing the fluctuations in the prices of various articles of commerce during the ten years from 1863 to 1872.

EDW. DUFFIELD JONES.

Curtius' History of Greece. Translated by A. W. Ward. Vol. V. (concluding the Work). (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1874.)

THE appearance of the fifth and last volume of this popular work, in its English dress, gives us an opportunity of looking at the author's book as a whole, and of summing up the gains which the students of Greek history have made by this addition to an already voluminous literature. The great question in the present day, when the press is inundated with all manner of histories, is this: What has the new work told us which was not in the old? and again: Has the new work refuted errors in the old, or is the old work, after all, sounder, and are the so-called improvements of the new mere *Verschlimm-besserungen*, as the Germans call them?

English classical scholars especially, who have been brought up on Grote, and are used to look upon his great book with reverence, will be disposed to ask what additions there can be made to his masterpiece, until new documents or new pieces of evidence turn up. Yet notwithstanding the great English historian's exhaustive history, as it seemed to be, the reader will be surprised at the wide differences in Curtius' shorter book, as well as by the number of new and interesting facts and inferences brought out in it. This book belongs to a style of histories which I would call *Mommsenesque*, from their being constructed on the plan of the now famous History of Rome, by Theodor Mommsen. Their peculiarity is a mixed courting and contempt for the public, such as was said to be the main feature in Alcibiades' conduct at Athens. They appeal by a moderate size and price, by an attractive and picturesque style, and by a clear and downright dogmatism to the outer world, which will not weary itself with the pedantry and cumbrousness of modern German philology. But though they court the public so far, and profess to lead it, they treat the reader with contempt, if he desires to see full evidence for some new statement, or some grave inversion of received historical beliefs. The authors, being men of learning, require us to assume that they have read and weighed all the evidence, nor will they condescend to be questioned about authorities. So Mommsen's startling book contains (I may say) no verifications whatever of his assertions, and when we find him painting some character or some scene concerning which we had all along thought there was no extant evidence, we ask him in vain for proof; he will enter into no discussion; his *'ipse dixit'* must suffice us. This was Curtius' original plan also, and in Mr. Ward's first

volume, unfortunately translated from the first edition, the reader will look in vain for any proof of many strange and interesting novelties. Professor Curtius has, however, modified his plan, and in the improved third edition of his first volume has condescended to insert a moderate number of very valuable references, which Mr. Ward should have added to his last volume by way of postscript.

Yet even here, the treatment of the reader, and of previous writers, is rather contemptuous. The references are without discussion, and almost without comment. Thus we are told (i. p. 170, in the original), in opposition to Grote's famous argument against the subdivision of Spartan lands by Lykurgus, that this subdivision rests upon a "thoroughly trustworthy tradition," and Plutarch's *Lykurgus* is cited (note 18) as enough for us. This is extremely unsatisfactory. There is indeed some early evidence for it which Mr. Grote (I think) misunderstood or underrated, and which shakes his positive theory of its invention in Agis' time (cf. Grote, vol. ii. p. 530 sqq.). But even supposing these isolated notices (Ephorus, fr. 64, ed. Müller; and Plato, *Laws* iii., p. 684) were sufficient (which they are not) to overthrow Grote's negative argument, they should have been quoted and discussed; and to cite a mere statement of Plutarch seems an almost impertinent ignoring of Grote's scholarly and able argument. So again, in many other cases, we are referred, not to the original authorities, which we can all reach, but to some obscure monograph by some German scholar, which could only be found in a German university library, if even there. This is that contempt for the public shown in these Mommsen-esque popular histories. I shall show presently how the courting of popularity has led to graver defects.

Passing from the plan of Curtius' history (which I hold to be an imperfect compromise between two inconsistent objects) to estimate the results he has attained, I think every fair critic will be greatly struck with the superiority of the early part of the book over the longer and more explicit volumes of Grote. There is a keener feeling for the physical aspects of Greece, and a great deal of picturesque writing about it which speaks of the author's intimacy with the scenes he describes, and engages the reader's interest at the very outset. It is a far better introduction than the bald recital of the myths in Grote's book. And not only is it more interesting, it is more philosophical. Instead of severing altogether myth and history, and getting rid of the former by simple recital, Curtius feels that there is early history to be found in these myths, early affinities of tribes, early religious confederacies, evidences of trade and other intercourse. These hints are worked up with great skill into results, which though not more than probable, yet rightly find their place in a philosophic history. Later researches have, however, greatly aided Greek historians in their work, and there is really a body of new evidence since Grote wrote. Not to speak of the stray hints now found in hieroglyphics (i. pp. 40, 391 of the original) and cuneiform writing about early contact with the Greeks, there are before us (pp. 17

sqq.) the results of the comparative study of language, of a deeper and better archaeology and survey of ancient sites, of a clearer insight into the history of coins and weights.* Brief as are the notes appended to Curtius' first volume, it is deeply to be regretted that the English reader has them not before him, as they show what indefatigable research and acumen has been applied in all these directions. Thus, for example (note to i., p. 226), the received date of Pheidon of Argos (Ol. 8, or B.C. 743) has given way (in spite of Grote's conservatism, ii. 423) to an excellent emendation of Weissenborn in Pausanias, where *κῆ* is read for *η*, and the 28th Ol., mentioned by Julius Africanus as an *an-olympiad*, is found to remove many difficulties about Pheidon's relation to the coinage of early Greece, and disclose to us the real order of the events as implied by Herodotus. It is not then too much to say that Oriental studies, comparative linguistic, and archaeology have really remodelled this part of Greek history. Here Professor Curtius' book is a decided and great advance. It is less so, but still is so, in his excellent chapter on the Delphic religion, in that on the Greek colonies, and in his ingenious views upon the attitude of the tyrants, who were, in his mind, the promoters of an Ionic reaction against the Dorisation of Greece. There is, indeed, a great deal more of conjecture here than Curtius admits; many of his inferences are mere plausible guesses, but nevertheless these chapters are both ingenious and suggestive.

The case is widely different when we come to the age of fuller development in Greece, to the age where archaeological and linguistic learning in an historian should make way for political insight, and for a calm balancing of conflicting evidence. These are qualities not likely to be fostered by the education and habits of Germany, and consequently—as has been long since observed by Mr. Freeman, and lately, with more force, by Mr. Müller-Strübing—it is in this part of history that the English are likely to be superior. The two books I am now comparing afford a striking corroboration of this observation. Not only is the work of Curtius no advance on Grote's account of the Periklean and Demosthenic times, but it often recedes to the stand-point of Mitford, and shows Curtius to be so narrow and prejudiced in his estimation of evidence, that we feel a growing appetite for verification even in those earlier portions of the book which have so fascinated us.

The limits of this review permit me to cite only two instances out of many—his estimate of Kleon and his estimate of Demosthenes.

* Such works as Movers' *Phoenizier* make the stray appearances of Sidonians in Homer quite a question of historical interest. So Bachofen's *Mutterrecht* gives us an interest in the stray notices of the Lykian habit of counting relationship through the mother—a state of society indicated by the Greek form *ἑτεροφυλῆς* (note to p. 71). Brandis' researches on the coins and metric systems of Western Asia open up new views as to trade and commerce among early and even primitive kingdoms. It seems strange that no notice is taken of the curious excavations at Therasia, which have revealed dwellings and implements of the stone age under lava, along with pottery of a decidedly Greek pattern. Probably the discovery was not made known in time for the revised third edition of 1868.

In both these cases Curtius adopts the thoroughly uncritical method of selecting a single authority, which he so implicitly follows that all the collateral authorities are declared to be true or false according as they agree or differ with this single touchstone. Thucydides is, of course, Curtius' inspired test for the age of Perikles, and accordingly all the anecdotes of Ion, of Stesimbrotus, and other such men, preserved in Plutarch, all the attacks of the comic poets—all these are set down as simply false when they malign Thucydides' hero. That is not all: the whole age is glorified, and all the occupations of the state which he rules are noble and perfect. In five years' time we arrive at Kleon's period of influence. Against him the reader is told to believe all the jibes of Aristophanes, which were false against Perikles; he finds the ribald comedy, which was set aside as evidence against Thucydides' hero, Perikles, taken up and recited as strictly historical against Thucydides' enemy, Kleon. Nay more, all the occupations of the people as dicasts and controllers of a great empire, which were noble and great in 430 B.C., under Perikles, are disgraceful and idle in 425 B.C., under Kleon. There are two graphic and lively pictures drawn of these epochs, totally inconsistent and opposed, and yet reciting the same facts; and in vindication of this monstrous use of comedy as historical evidence, we have an astonishing sentence (ii. 426): "Das waren die Schäden der entarteten Demokratie, die Aristophanes mit solchem Ernste angriff, dass er für einen ebenso schlechten Dichter als gewissenlosen Menschen und Bürger gehalten werden müsste, wenn nicht volle Wahrheit seiner Darstellung zu Grunde läge." No comment is required on such a statement, especially as Mr. Müller-Strübing has mercilessly exposed this and other random talk among the Germans in his *Aristophanes und die Historische Kritik*, pp. 49 sqq.

If we turn to Mr. Ward's fifth volume now published, we can show innumerable cases of the same random talk, the same *Phrasen-macherei*, as Mr. Strübing well calls it. Thus, when talking of Aristophon (p. 102), who, by the way, was almost all his life in opposition, and not at the head of affairs, we hear that "in proportion to its own want of energy, the civic community gave itself up to the control of individuals, and conceded to them such a degree of influence that they were able to exercise an arbitrary sway." When we think of Perikles, and how angry our author is when his omnipotence was even questioned, we feel somewhat surprised; but this surprise is much increased when we find in connexion with Demosthenes (p. 454) the following: "Experience teaches that Greek republics were never more vigorous, or more covered with glory, than when their citizens, with perfect conviction, gave themselves up to one man, in whom they recognised the representative of their highest interest." What contradiction can be more flagrant? But then what Curtius really thinks, though he has never made it plain to himself, is this: if the Greeks submit implicitly to one of his heroes, nothing can be more excellent; if they submit to anybody else, especially to an opponent of these heroes,

it is a melancholy proof of depravity or decay. So all the great political history of Greece is written simply in the interest of two or three of the author's pets, in whose favour all opposition is distorted and maligned.

This method is even naively confessed by the author when he comes to speak of Demosthenes (p. 214, note): [Our conception of the Demosthenic age] "depends on the personal attitude which we assume towards Demosthenes, upon the moral impression made upon us by his speeches, &c. Without denying him the character of a party orator, we shall yet be justified in regarding his speeches as genuine sources of history, if we believe in the truthfulness and honesty of his mind." The last italics here marked may be expounded by his official sketch of Demosthenes, where he says (p. 456): "He returns vituperation for vituperation; he employs all and any means for rendering his opponents contemptible." When we have read these very strange companion features, we turn to the body of the History with curiosity to see what the author makes of the attacks on Aeschines in the *Oration on the Crown*. We there find, despite of the above citations, that the obviously exaggerated picture of Aeschines' past life by his enemy is calmly set down as sober history, though he had before him Grote's wise and cautious reservation (vol. xi. p. 509) when quoting from Demosthenes the same passage: "Such at least is the statement which comes to us, enriched with various degrading details, on the doubtful authority of his rival, Demosthenes." Indeed, all through this part of his work, Grote's patience and caution is a fine contrast to the hasty and prejudiced judgments of his German successor. For with Curtius whatever Demosthenes says is true, whatever he does is right; and even such palpable political blunders as his silence on the exclusion of the Phokians in the treaty with Philip (Grote, vol. xi. p. 553) are smoothed away with some vague talk (p. 313). I need not descend upon the injustice done to Demosthenes' other opponents, such as Enbulus.

There is, I fear, in the author's desire to be picturesque and striking, a great tendency to wild and inaccurate writing—nay, sometimes we come upon sheer nonsense. Thus we are told (p. 156) "that no other of the great men of Greece is brought so near to us as a living man as Plato," which I hold to be absolutely false: Plato, as a man, is quite a stranger to us beside Socrates or Demosthenes. Again (p. 437): "It was not permissible to Philip to act like another Xerxes; the king who had made an Aristotle the tutor of his son could not refuse to recognise the soil of Attica as a sacred one!!" In the immediately preceding paragraph, by the way, he tells us of the extreme harshness with which Philip treated Thebes, the city where he himself had been educated and attained all his Greek culture. The total absence of sentiment in the case of his own place of education, and its omnipotence in the case of the adopted home of his son's tutor, is a curious piece of psychology. At all events, I hope the passage will be brought under the notice of King Koffee, who is said to have asked for an English

tutor to educate his son. Again (p. 470): "Service in the pay of Persia was made (by Philip) penal as treason against the Hellenic nation, &c. Thus, Philip's office of commander-in-chief abolished the state autonomy and the personal liberty of the Greeks in the most material points." This is nonsense. (Cf. pp. 459 and 468 for other such cases.)

But enough of detail. It is plain from what I have said that as a political historian of Greece Curtius is quite untrustworthy. As an archaeologist and as an artistic and literary critic he is generally very good and suggestive. The poorest passage of this kind in his book is the sketch of Theopompus and Ephorus (vol. v., pp. 176-8), which is quite pointless, and based, strange to say, not on the labours of Carl Müller, but of the antiquated Mure. I must protest, too, against the modern fashion (which Grote has inaugurated) of ending Greek history before its proper termination. Curtius will not even condescend to discuss Alexander, not to say the end of Demosthenes' life, his condemnation for embezzlement, &c., and the remarkable federal development of Achaia. In the *History of Greece* these things ought to find place, and modern authors have no right to fix a limit according to their own fancies.

As to Mr. Ward's share in the work, it may fairly be objected to its form, that while the translation is far larger in shape and dearer in price than the original,* and is inflated into five thick volumes; nevertheless, the English reader has got nothing more for his outlay—not a map, not an additional note or comment, nay, not even the notes of the third German edition. This is driving a hard bargain with us, perhaps on the publisher's part, if not on the translator's.

As to matter, Mr. Ward's translation is good and faithful, often so faithful that the German shines through the English almost amusingly. Indeed, his English, if I may venture to criticise it, seems a little debauched by constant study of German, and in many places, where I have no doubt of his understanding the original, he has conveyed it very strangely. Here are some specimens of these various features: *Ridded* (p. 29, &c.) is not any known form of *to rid*. *Bestial indulgence* (p. 42) is far too strong for Völlerei, and gives a dark colour to the passage never intended by the author. *Mächtig* is rather *powerful*, than *mighty* (p. 46). Again, the very idiomatic "Schmerzenskind der attischen Seepolitik" is amusingly translated (p. 47), "the source of so much grief to its parent, the maritime policy of Athens." *Morally over-indulged* (p. 85) is a curious description of Timotheus. *Body-physician* is equally curious for Leibarzt (p. 178), so *unblessed demagogues* for unseligen Demagogen, and "his was an idealising nature" for ideale Natur (ideal character), said of the orator Lykurgus (p. 346), about whom, as about many other things and people, Curtius is surprisingly

* The price of the handy and well-printed original is about 14s., that of the unwieldy translation 4l. 4s., a most unwarrantable difference, which should be protested against.

well-informed—how, I know not. But these are trifles.

The general index seems fairly executed, though the two kinds of *Logographi* should have been distinguished, if not in the text, all the more in the index; again, the Samian share in the treason at Zankle is not mentioned, nor is the prosecution of the aged Thucydides (whoever he was), under their respective heads.

In spite of these defects the work is a material and important contribution to Greek history, and as such will take its place in every classical library.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

Essays and Addresses by Professors and Lecturers of the Owens College, Manchester. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1874.)

A SHORT time ago there was noticed in this journal a Report containing the views of the various Oxford Professors upon the present condition of their studies at the University, and their recommendations with regard to the future of their Chairs. To that Report this volume of Essays presents in many respects a remarkable contrast. It is notorious that the Oxford Professors have in too many cases yielded to the seductions of their dignified position, and done but little to advance or teach the subjects they represent, and are now looking merely to an improved machinery of tuition to realise the proper objects of a professoriate. At Owens College, on the other hand, not only are the teachers highly distinguished in the dissemination of knowledge and in the paths of original research, but in this volume we find them coming forward as a collective body to challenge public criticism upon the manner in which they perform their high functions.

These Essays are published in commemoration of the opening of the new college buildings in the autumn of last year: a date which suggests the great things which can be performed in a short time by the fresh energy of voluntary effort, for it is little more than twenty years since the College was founded under the will of the late John Owens, of Manchester, merchant. Proposals have occasionally found their way into the public press advocating the affiliation of this College to the ancient Universities, but its students have as yet been happily preserved both from the many demoralising influences of Oxford and Cambridge life, as well as from the increasing stringency of those competitive examinations which threaten to pervert the entire spirit with which the pursuit of knowledge ought to be conducted. This book also will go far to reveal to the public how great are the advantages of an independent centre of the higher education, where the teachers, if not the students, will be more industrious, more open to new modes of thought, and in a nearer, and therefore more wholesome, connexion with the outside world, than if the new institution were inserted somewhere patchwise in the old system.

The volume opens with a very sound address delivered by the Duke of Devonshire, the President of the College, perhaps the most distinguished, though certainly not the most prominent nobleman in England: to

whom the cause of scientific progress owes a heavy debt, both for his services as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and as Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Advancement of Science. Next comes a sort of inaugural lecture by Mr. Greenwood, the Principal and Professor of Greek, "On some Relations of Culture to Practical Life." This heading is to a certain extent misleading, for the lecture is in substance a justification of academic education, and an attempt to assign their due place to Letters, Mathematics, and Physical Science. It was apparently intended rather for oral delivery than for subsequent publication, but is both thoughtful and eloquent. It contains a strong warning against the leading dangers of modern education—the tendency to regard success in a competitive examination as an end desirable in itself, and the spirit of ill-regulated self-seeking which marks the cleverness of the present day. Mr. Greenwood holds fairly enough the balance between the Classics and the Sciences, though it is surprising to notice how little he says on the subject-matter of his own Chair; and his scheme of education would appear to depreciate unduly the important subjects of Philosophy and History. The remainder of the volume contains fourteen essays by various professors or lecturers of Owens College, each on their special department; and of these exactly one-half, and that the first half, are devoted to the physical sciences. It would be absurd to suppose that all of these fourteen essays contain original contributions to knowledge, or even that they are all of equal merit; yet it may be doubted whether so much suggestive writing by so many minds of a high order has ever been collected in so small a compass elsewhere than in Germany.

The essay by Professor W. C. Williamson is perhaps the most original in its attempt, and the most elaborate in its details. He has here undertaken the task of reviewing the whole of primaevial vegetation as preserved in the record of geology, with the object of ascertaining the evidence that may be thence gained with reference to the doctrines of natural selection and evolution. It has always been known that the study of palaeontology does not appear to favour Mr. Darwin's celebrated hypothesis, and both Mr. Darwin and Mr. Herbert Spencer, while admitting this difficulty, throw themselves for explanation upon the mutilated state in which the leaves of the geological book have come down to us. Professor Williamson shows with great learning and great clearness exactly what are the facts, so far as at present known, with regard to the condition of the vegetable kingdom in each of the past geological epochs in which any vegetable life is found; and he establishes conclusively that the orders of this natural kingdom have not gradually succeeded one another in time, according to their hierarchical classification, but that different orders flourished abundantly and almost exclusively at different epochs, quite independently of any regular plan of evolution of higher from lower forms; and, what is of more importance, that absolutely no traces whatever are to be discovered of the gradations which the Darwinian

theory demands, through which one genus, or group, or order, should pass by help of a variety into another. From all this it by no means follows that Professor Williamson is not an evolutionist, for as to that question he does not in this essay pronounce himself, but concludes with one of those emotional panegyrics upon the impersonal unknown, which are becoming so common with English men of science.

The essay that follows is by Professor Gamgee, upon "Science and Medicine," a most attractive subject, which he has elected to treat by the historical method; and consequently has been compelled, by the necessities of the space allotted to him, to confine himself to a mere sketch; a circumstance which is not so great a misfortune in this case as with some of the other contributions, for the candid critic must admit that he has totally failed to grasp the question he has set himself. It is scarcely credible that a professor of physiology should so far misunderstand the meaning of the leading terms in his subject, as to commence an essay with the statement that "Medicine is an art which has long striven, and is now striving more vigorously and more successfully than ever, to reach the position which will entitle it to a place among the sciences." This hopeless confusion of the fundamental distinction between science and art, from which Professor Gamgee might have been preserved by the slightest tincture of Greek philosophy, or even by an elementary acquaintance with Mill's *Logic*, is proved to be not a mere verbal inconsistency by the course of the remainder of the essay, in which he indicates, with a certain amount of historical learning, the chief periods of progress in the sciences of human physiology and anatomy, but fails to notice that these periods have not been necessarily synchronous with the presence of great physicians and great surgeons; and, moreover, he has not hazarded the assertion that surgery is in process of becoming a science. The truth is, that medicine is a misleading term, and that Professor Gamgee has fallen into the common error of confusing the art of Therapeutics with the science of Pathology. It is true that any great advance in the latter is rapidly utilised for the purposes of the practitioner; but yet the perfection of the art can be attained, now as ever, only after vast clinical experience, assisted in many instances by what we call mere accident.

Professor Roscoe contributes an essay upon "Original Research as a means of Education," written in that admirably lucid and nervous style which characterises the productions of the great popular teachers of science in this country. His arguments and illustrations will be found very useful at the present day for those who are interested in the cause of University reform, though his vigorous language may seem to be occasionally overcoloured by a not unnatural antipathy to the old-fashioned subjects of education, and the mode in which they have been taught. Professor Reynolds gives us an essay on the Use of Steam, in which he very rightly draws attention to the deplorable lack of economy with which all steam-engines are used in this country, a circum-

stance which is perhaps to be explained, and certainly may be exemplified, by the prodigal waste which characterises nearly all the domestic operations of the Anglo-Saxon. The early portion of his essay, where he mentions the incalculable advantages which have flowed from the invention of the steam-engine to the human race, is rather weakly expressed. For example, it is surely only a small aspect of the real truth to say that "in Great Britain at the present time steam is doing as much work as twelve millions of men could do. . . . Thus it is doubling our working power, or doing as much work for us as we could do for ourselves." Doubtless this estimate is tolerably accurate if we merely regard the horse-power of the engines in use, but it seems to ignore the peculiar value of steam machinery, by which enormous power is concentrated and applied with extreme delicacy to the greatest variety of purposes, so that one locomotive, or one Walter press, can perform in a day what would more than consume the lives of twelve millions of naked labourers. Professor Reynolds, however, amply atones for this shortcoming by the charming manner in which he discusses, and does not repudiate, the possibility of constructing and turning to profitable use a "steam bird."

In the remaining essays on scientific subjects, Professor Core, writing on "The Distance of the Sun from the Earth," gives a very succinct account of the past and present condition of knowledge on that important question, which is of peculiar interest in the present year; while Professors Balfour Stewart and Boyd Dawkins have each chosen subjects which have reference to the results gained from the study of the heavenly bodies by means of spectrum analysis. The object of both essays is to present in a definite form the wonderful conclusions which this branch of research, so active at the present time in England, has already secured with regard to the constitution of the sun and the planets; and from the extreme attractiveness which attends the subject, and from the masterly way in which it is treated, they will to many readers appear the most interesting portion of this volume. The positive achievements of modern science, and its manifest tendencies, are here to be seen in a concrete shape, and scientific minds reveal themselves engaged in their actual work, of conquering new realms of knowledge, and maintaining the honour of this island.

Scant space is left for adequate remarks upon the other division of essays, which can only be described as not dealing with physical science. They are placed in the latter pages of the book, not assuredly because they are not of an equally high character with the others, but because physical science has, especially at Owens College, gained a position from its essential importance, and from the harmonious activity with which all its branches are pursued, which will not permit it to take the second place. A wide variety of subjects is treated of in this second division of essays, ranging from Oriental and Modern Languages to the Judicature Act and the Peace of Europe, and there is a stamp of individuality in the work of each writer. It is, however, much to be regretted that this volume, which claims to be repre-

representative of the education given at Owens College, should contain no paper on either of the two great classical languages, or on any of the departments of Philosophy, or on Logic, or on History. Whereas it is stated in the President's opening address, that "it was Mr. Owens' design to found a college in which instruction should be given in all the branches of knowledge which were taught at that time, or should thereafter be taught, in the English universities." It is true that there is a Professor of Greek, and another of Latin and Comparative Philology, and that the subjects of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy, are all combined in one chair, most worthily occupied, if not entirely filled, by Mr. Stanley Jevons. But the Professor of Greek confines himself to a general discourse, illuminated certainly with the true light of Hellenic culture; Professor A. S. Wilkins gives an admirable sketch of the pre-historic condition of the Indo-Germanic peoples; while Professor Jevons attacks with characteristic energy the modern proposal that the State should acquire the railways. We cannot but think it significant that these three essays, though each excellent in their way, should be all that represents that large class of educational subjects which are the glory of the Oxford Classical School.

In conclusion, it remains to state that these criticisms are only drawn forth by the generally high character of this book. It is not perfect in every respect, but it forms an almost unique attempt to lay before the public the ripe attainments of a distinguished body of professors. It will greatly enhance the reputation of Owens College, and perhaps shame into greater activity some older and more wealthy institutions. It not only reflects credit upon the governing body which has had the skill to collect together and retain such eminent men, and upon the manufacturing city which has supplied them with a worthy home, but it also displays the strong fellow-feeling which has impelled these men to undertake the considerable labour of publishing a joint memorial of their industry and their talents.

JAS. S. COTTON.

History of England, from the Death of Edward the Confessor to the Death of King John. By Will. L. R. Cates. With an Introductory Sketch of the previous History, by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. (London: Longmans & Co., 1874.)

THIS is a concise and useful summary of the period of history of which it treats, and may be recommended to the candidates for the University Local Examinations, for whose benefit it is apparently designed. The narrative is, generally speaking, both clear and accurate. The bearing and relative importance of the events described are rightly appreciated, and the estimates of the characters of the principal actors are just and discriminating. Like most epitomes, however, the book has the fault, especially to be avoided in a work intended for school use, of being somewhat deficient in interest. The characters are not invested with that life-like individuality which makes Mr.

Freeman's *Early English History*, for example, as fascinating as it is instructive to young and old alike. Down to the death of the Conqueror, Mr. Cates has made good use of both Mr. Freeman's larger and smaller Histories, and it is perhaps for this reason that the earlier portion of the volume appears to be the most satisfactory. It is true that such reigns as those of William's sons and grandson must necessarily seem tame and uninteresting when compared with the tremendous drama of Senlac, and the events that immediately preceded and followed it. But even when Mr. Cates has the opportunity of infusing a little warmth into his narrative, and of relieving with a few graphic touches the monotonous recital of contests for the crown and revolts of the barons, he does not avail himself of it so often as he might. If, for instance, instead of being dismissed in a few cold lines, the dramatic circumstances attending the nomination of Anselm to the primacy had been told in their simple details as found in the Chronicles, a far more vivid and lasting impression would probably have been made on a boy's mind; and he would have gained a clearer insight into the characters of the King and the Prelate, and the nature of the contest between them. Such considerations, however, must yield to the exigencies of space; and to the same cause may be due the fact that little or no attention is given to the social history of the time, the life and manners of the people as distinguished from the political acts of the sovereign.

Mr. Cox's brief Introductory Sketch does not call for much notice. It is mainly grounded upon Mr. Freeman; but, among other points of difference, Mr. Cox treats with something like contempt the alleged "commendation" of Scotland to Eadward the Elder in 924, as well as the story of the vassal kings rowing Eadgar's barge upon the Dee. Like Mr. Burton, he goes so far as to put them on a level as to historic truth with the Scotch tradition of the conquests of Grig the Great.

A few inaccuracies are not wanting. Among others, Eadward is twice given instead of Eadwig as the name of the son of Æthelred said to have been put to death by order of Cnut. For the statement that Stephen was about forty years of age in 1135, and died in his fiftieth year in 1154, Mr. Cates is responsible.

G. F. WARNER.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Water Ways or Railways; or, the Future of India. What are we to do with the Hundred Millions? By Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tyrrell, M.R.I.A. (London: Edward Stanford, 1874.)

THIS little brochure undertakes to show the superiority of water-carriage, which can be combined with irrigation works on a large scale, over railway traffic for India. "The government of India for the benefit of the natives" is invariably the cry of these pamphleteers with Indian hobbies to ride, and Colonel Tyrrell is no exception to the rule. In the work before us he sets up the huge idol of the Indian railway system to knock him down again, morally, statistically, and financially. He considers that Indian railways were devised chiefly in the interests of the English firms which supplied the iron-work and other material used in their construction; that they have failed to

answer the expectations of their originators, as the tonnage transported by them is altogether insignificant in proportion to their mileage; and that, financially speaking, they are a failure. In their place a network of canals should have been spread over the country, and, with the blessings of irrigation thus extended, the Indian millennium would now have been at hand.

The picture of every man in India sitting contentedly under his own irrigated vine and fig tree is doubtless a pretty one, but (there is always a "but" in these pretty pictures) the first duty of the Government of India has been, and is, to secure the military and political safety of the vast empire committed to its charge; and until the main lines of the Indian railway system shall have been completed, this work is unfinished. In advocating the cause of canals against railways, Colonel Tyrrell entirely omits to take this aspect of the question into consideration. Ever since the Mutiny in 1857 it has been apparent, and never more so than within the last few years, that if we are to rule India to any good effect, a strong military government is absolutely necessary, both in our own behalf and for the best interests of the natives. Without it the empire would be in a constantly unsettled state; social order would cease in many places to exist, and the financial and commercial credit and prospects of the country would be seriously affected. The railway system is the most important element in the consolidation of our military power in India, and its completion, so far as the main lines are concerned, is of paramount importance. Its success as a commercial speculation is of secondary consequence; and this point is always evaded or lost sight of by the advocates of canals *versus* railways, who do not, however, we imagine, contend that the former offer more facilities for rapid concentration of troops and stores than the latter.

Colonel Tyrrell seems to think that the money (which he estimates at 30,000,000*l.*) spent by Government in procuring railway material from Europe has been misapplied, and that part of it, at any rate, should have been employed in opening local iron-smelting works and manufactories for the supply of these articles. This is another impracticable and catchpenny idea, put forth, we imagine, with the sole object of enlisting the sympathies of that not inconsiderable class of worthy people which imagines that common sense, foresight, and honesty are the very last qualities to be found in connexion with any work undertaken by Government. The rails and rolling-stock were required at once; but according to Colonel Tyrrell the Indian Government should have waited before procuring them until they could have been supplied locally—i. e., until sufficient iron mines had been opened, smelting works and manufactories established, and workmen instructed. Had any such wild scheme to introduce a new industry headlong into the country been attempted, and the supply of rails and rolling stock to Indian railways made contingent on its success, we venture to say that the journey from Calcutta to Bombay would occupy nearly as long to-day as it did twenty years ago. The subjects of water communication and irrigation in India are of very great importance; and now that the railway system is nearly completed, the Government will doubtless direct its attention to these points to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case; but we object to the misrepresentations of these pamphleteers, who omit the arguments on the adverse side of their case in order to give strength to their own crude and ill-digested ideas and theories.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has had a very good idea; but he has not been able to carry it out. We all know that there is a large vernacular poetical literature in Wales, and we should like to be able to form an opinion of it without learning Welsh; but original album verses, which are included in large quantities in this collection, issued by Price

of Llanidloes, are no help to this, and eighteenth century translations utterly devoid of local colour are no help either. We see it is intended to issue the book in a more ornamental form; when this is done, care should be taken that every translation is in the metre of the original, and that in nine cases out of ten a literal prose translation should be given too. If this test seems too severe, it will be natural to conclude that Welsh poetry consists of nothing better than displays of metrical dexterity in a sonorous language.

Songs and Fables. By W. J. M. Rankine. (Maclehose.) Most of the songs are upon the level of mere geniality which Scotchmen seem to have an unlimited faculty for enjoying. "The Darling Young Fellow" and "The Handsomest Man in the Room" are very tolerable echoes of Præd, and "The Mathematician in Love" and "The Infant Metaphysician" are equally amusing, and more original. The fables are wilfully and so comically platitudinarian in the style of the worst abridgements of Aesop; they give legends of twelve old signs. J. B. (Mrs. Hugh Blackburn) has supplied quaint and airy pencil sketches to illustrate ten of them.

A Tale of Ages. By R. Richardson. (Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1874.) The secretary of the Geological Society of Edinburgh has tried to write the geological history of the neighbourhood, from the period of Chaos to that of the Paris Commune, in verse, with appropriate reflections and digressions: the result is something which an admirer might compare to a bad imitation of Robert Montgomery, though on the whole it is more like an overgrown abortive Newdegate.

The Last Day, and other Poems. By J. Battersby. (London: Ward, Lock & Tyler, 1874.) Mr. Battersby when he comes nearest to being individual, Byronises as one born out of due time: Byronic excitement working on an organisation less fine than Byron's results in a lawlessness in matters of metre, and sometimes of grammar, that exceeds Byron's.

Mainoc, Eveline, &c. (London: Pickering, 1874.) The two longer poems which give their name to the volume are the records of reveries which an intenser vision might have developed into poetical tales; the short poems at the end are colourless.

Popular Errors concerning Politics and Religion. By Lord Robert Montague. (London: Burns, Oates & Co., 1874.) Lord Robert Montagu's book is founded on an Italian work of a Piedmontese priest published in 1858, and a sort of Italian wordiness infects even the passages added by the noble author with reference to more recent events. The book is a good specimen of its class: if there were an objective standard of plausibility, it would be very plausible indeed, for the writer quite makes out that the whole course of anti-clerical liberalism is condemned by scores of beliefs which most anti-clerical liberals would find it still a painful effort to discard. As it is, the only use of such books is to prove, first, that we can expect very little of a world where the majority change their opinions on all important subjects in such an inconsiderate way; secondly, that the devotees of a faith which is losing ground should abstain from voluble and conciliatory expostulation: unless they can write in vitriol like M. Veuillot, they should take refuge in angelic silence.

The First Chronicle of Aescendune. By A. D. Orake. (London: Rivingtons, 1874.) The first Chronicle of Aescendune treats of a Mercian family in the time of St. Dunstan; the second is to treat of the time of Canute, and so on. Mr. Orake seems to have taken Bekker's *Gallus* and Dr. Farrer's *Eric* as his models. If his tale is not so instructive as *Gallus*, or so interesting as *Eric*, he may plead that it is less tedious than the one, and less mawkish than the other.

Essays Critical and Narrative. By W. Forsyth. (London: Longmans & Co., 1874.) Mr. Forsyth

is unmistakably "accomplished" in the old sense of the word; both in form and substance he has made the most of his mind that could be made, and he succeeds in this way in being instructive, and not being dull. The articles on "Legal History," the "Mont Cenis Tunnel" and the "Hudson's Bay Company" give a great deal of information well which it would be troublesome to get elsewhere. That upon Literary Style, when it was new, would have helped most readers to attend to what they read, and draw inferences from it. The article on "Mr. Foss's *Judges of England*" is a model review. The author's points are all marked, and often capped, and the whole is enlivened with rather harsh, but not undeserved jests at poor Lord Campbell, whose habit of setting down his impressions when he had forgotten his authorities, is taken as evidence for a much livelier imagination than he possessed. Perhaps the reason of the injustice is that Mr. Forsyth has not much imagination himself. In the paper on Cobbett he entirely misses the principle of Cobbett's life—to which he always adhered, though his imperfect education made him waver in its application—the principle of testing all political systems and measures by their bearing on the concrete individual well-being of the majority of common people, who may very possibly have interests at variance with those of the community as a whole, if we regard the maximum of aggregate wealth, or power, or enlightenment, as the interest of the whole community. Cobbett's treatment of the Reformation, for which Mr. Forsyth makes needless apologies, is a good illustration of this. He saw that the Reformation was not made by the common people, or for the common people, and as he only knew enough to choose between the legend of Parsons and the legend of Burnet and Foxe, he took the one which suited this broad fact. The same want of imagination makes the noticeable paper on an Election under the French Empire less suggestive than it might have been if it had occurred to the author to discuss the very plausible theory of the prefect, that in a country like France it was a plain civic duty for electors to support the Government at the polls, while they approved of it. It is still more surprising that the author should reprint in 1874 the telling indictment against the gross diplomatic irregularities of King Victor Emmanuel which he drew up in 1861, with no comment, except that his forebodings have been gloriously falsified by the event. He gives the numbers of the plébiscite which ratified the annexation of Naples—Yes, 1,302,064; No, 10,312. They have less moral authority than even the plébiscites of the Second Empire.

EDITOR.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is reported that Prince George of Prussia, under the *nom de plume* of G. Conrad, has written a drama, which is being published by Messrs. Otto Gülder and Co. at Berlin, and will bear the title, *Elfrida von Monte Salerno*.

THE *République de la Loire* contradicts the statement that Jules Janin has bequeathed his library to the town of St. Etienne. It gives the will of the distinguished critic as follows:—

"J'institue ma bien-aimée femme ma légataire universelle."

The truth is, according to the *Débats*, that M^{me}. Janin, while retaining the library during her own life, has signified to the French Academy her intention of bequeathing it to that august body.

A SHORT notice of the great critic in the *Nation* gives the following story, the truth of which is vouched for by the writer:—"In 1851, Janin was sent over to London as correspondent of a Parisian journal for the purpose of describing the Great Exhibition. The Exhibition did not wholly engage his mind, and by times he employed his valuable hours in philosophising on the character of the

English, and despatching the results of his observation and meditations to the editor at home. One of these precious results was that, going into the City, he saw on the front of the Royal Exchange an inscription, which read, 'The Earth is the Lord's,' and which he at once transferred into his note-book. There it appeared as 'La terre est aux Seigneurs,' and such was the translation forwarded to the French nation by our journalist. In other words, says Jules, you may see by this that not even the merchant prince of the English can free himself from a degrading subservency to the aristocracy—to the House of Lords."

MICHELET's library was sold at the Hôtel Drouot on the 7th instant. It comprised about 3,000 volumes, chiefly historical works, and a collection of unpublished documents bearing on the history of France. There are, also, a good many modern books on geology and natural history.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce as in the press Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.* The book is intended to trace the causes of the estrangement between the King and the nation, from which all the subsequent evils flowed. He rejects the notion that the King was in any way lukewarm about the recovery of the Palatinate, and finds the first difference of opinion arising in the Parliament of 1624, when Charles, together with his father and their favourite minister, looked with favour upon a continental war waged with the help of France, an idea which did not commend itself to the House of Commons. When once this difference of opinion had arisen, many other differences came to complicate the issue. With the help of a very large number of hitherto unused documents, the author has attempted to trace the progress of the strife, so as to show, not what the House of Commons thought that Charles had done, but what he really did, so as to afford for the first time the means of judging fairly between the parties to the conflict. The book ends with the murder of Buckingham and the surrender of Rochelle, a point at which the opposition to the military and naval proceedings of the King is at an end, and the Church questions come to the front. The session of 1629 may be more fairly treated of in connexion with the days of Laud and Strafford, than in connexion with the days of Buckingham.

THE present number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains three chapters from the *Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique* by the Count of Paris. They treat of the army of the United States prior to the outbreak of the war, and of the system of slavery, in which the author justly perceives the real cause of the war, setting aside, as far as can be judged from the present fragment, those constitutional questions which were only raised to temporary importance by the real question at issue. The Count of Paris informs us that the book will in the main be occupied with military events of the war, for writing which, as is well known, he possesses special qualifications. It would not be fair to judge the political part of the book from a mere sample. But it may be doubted whether our knowledge is helped by hearing the events which ushered in the war described as a *coup d'état*. No doubt there was a certain similarity, as there was a certain similarity in Mommsen's mind when he spoke of the party of the *optimates* at Rome as a *Junkerpartei*. But in all these cases the danger is that the reader dwells on the similarity, and forgets the no less important difference.

The first two volumes of this work, which will be completed in seven volumes, were published on Wednesday last by Messrs. Michel Lévy Frères.

MARGARETHA WULF, the well-known Slesvig-Holstein authoress of various tales for young persons, died recently at Slesvig, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Frau Wulf was, perhaps, best known under her *nom de plume* of Anna Stein.

THE Swedish Master of the Rolls, Dr. Hildebrand, has visited the famous mounds of Old Upsala, to see that the ancient graves are in readiness for the visit which is to be paid them in August by the Archaeological Congress.

A FEW weeks ago we announced the death of the Danish political writer, Nathan David. A man no less famous in his day, and a constant opposer of David, A. F. Tscherning, died on June 29. Tscherning, who was one of the most influential journalists of his day, was born in 1796.

ELIAS SEHLSTEDT, a Swedish poet, whose fresh and pure songs have won him a great popularity, died at Stockholm on June 22. He was born in 1808. The Swedish physicist, Professor Ångström, is also dead.

THE best book published this year in the North seems, without doubt, to be *Lodsen og hans Hustru* (The Pilot and his Wife), a new novel by the Norwegian poet, Jonas Lie. The name of this writer is still comparatively unfamiliar, but the Scandinavian critics are unanimous in deciding that this new work puts him on a level with Ibsen and Bjørnsen, that is, in a very high literary position as regards, not Norway only, but contemporary Europe. Lie has written carefully and without undue haste. Born in 1833, he became first known by a little novelette, entitled *Der Fremsynne* (The Man with the Second Sight), a slight and sketchy, but very original and fascinating study of the strange, perilous life upon the Arctic coast of Norway. Since then he has advanced surely, though without any precocious celerity, and the new work seems at last to proclaim without any fear of denial that here we have a new and powerful writer whose great individuality and originality are under the control of a healthy artistic sense. We hope to have an opportunity of reviewing *Lodsen og hans Hustru* at length, but we do not wait till then to express the cordial pleasure, mixed with the surprise that is one of the privileges of fresh genius, with which we have read it. The poet has been living in Rome, and there this, like so much good Norwegian literature, was composed. By the way, we hear that Bjørnsen, who is also in Rome, has finished several tragedies. Perhaps this is only like the periodic rumour that used to augment the "gossip" of a respected contemporary, to the effect that Mr. Swinburne was engaged in writing several novels.

M. ALFRED RAMBAUD has contributed to the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an interesting article on the *bylinas* or metrical romances of Russia. After giving a brief account of the various collectors of these scattered fragments of Russian epic poetry, he proceeds to analyse the principal stories which the *bylinas* relate—the legends of Ilya the rustic, and of Dobrynia the courtly, and of Aliosha the perfidious, and of all the other heroes who circle around the "Fair Sun," Vladimir, Prince of Kiev, as well as of the somewhat singular heroines who own them as their lords. In conclusion, he mentions the various ideas current among Russian scholars with regard to the origin and signification of these rather incomprehensible narratives, giving the preference, apparently, to the views maintained by M. Orest Miller, and holding that the heroes of the *bylinas* are for the most part solar beings. "Les données naturalistes, communes à tous les peuples de notre famille, ont fini vers le XI^e siècle par se spécialiser, par se naturaliser slaves."

THE *Nation* gives some statistics which tend to show a remarkable growth of expenditure, as compared with receipts, at Yale College. In 1834 the average cost of each student graduated was 234 dols. 02 c., and the average amount returned by him for tuition was 160 dols., or 68 per cent. In 1873 these figures had become respectively 757 dols. 44 c. and 418 dols., the percentage being reduced to 55. Or, again, considered by decades, the proportion of receipts to outlays has been suc-

cessively 69, 57, 54, and 50 per cent. The same tendency is observable at Harvard, but no statistics have been published. It is stated, however, that in 1868 the expenditures of the Academical Department were 95,440 dols. 24 c., while the amount charged in term bills was 49,758 dols. 30 c., or but little more than 52 per cent. of the former.

TRÜBNER'S *Monthly Record* gives some information with regard to the steps that have been taken in China,

"to make good the literary losses entailed through the ravages of the Taiping rebels. At more than half the great literary centres, formerly renowned for their printing establishments and their treasures, the most wanton destruction was perpetrated by the insurgents. . . . With that laudable reverence for their own literature, which shines as a redeeming feature amidst the corruption of Chinese officials, solicitude was very early displayed by the high provincial functionaries . . . for the restoration of supplies of the standard literature of the country."

Kwan-Wen, Governor-General of Hukwang, was the leader in the movement, and he organised a committee at Wu-chang for the purpose of "reproducing the classical or canonical works, the national histories, the treatises of the schoolmen and critics, . . . and also sundry modern works of a miscellaneous character." Among the varied and numerous publications of this committee may be mentioned,

"An Atlas of the Chinese Empire, in thirty thin volumes, drawn up under the patronage of the Governor-General, and embodying all the geographical details derivable from the Jesuit surveys of the last century, in combination with the particulars yielded by purely native sources."

Operations of a similar nature, but on a smaller scale, are being carried out at Nanking.

ANY new fact about the architect of St. Paul's should have a little interest just now, so we may mention that among the state papers in the Record Office is a letter to Lord Arlington from Sir John Denham, still remembered for his poem of *Cooper's Hill*, recommending "Dr. Christopher Wren" as his deputy in the office of Surveyor-General of Public Works. This letter is dated March 5, 1668-9, and is also worthy of notice in that it corrects the statement of most of Denham's biographers that he died in March 1668; the proper date should be of course a year later. Wren succeeded him in his appointment.

THE following portion of an unpublished manuscript diary in the British Museum, recording a visitor's experiences of London sight-seeing in 1772, is chiefly worth drawing attention to at the present moment from the interesting glimpse it gives us of the artistic treasures stored in the doomed Northumberland House. The date of the entry is August 27 in that year:—

"At the bottom of Buckingham Street I surveyed the only ruin of York Buildings, which is the wharf; from there is a passage to the wooden tower which supplies a great part of Westminster with water. This fire-engine I had the curiosity to examine. Its construction is very simple and easy to be comprehended by an intelligent person, though seemingly intricate and complicated to the illiterate vulgar. 'Tis carried on merely by the force of steam, which putting in motion the several levers or handles of compounded pumps that raise the cold water, falls down itself in the form of hot water, and through conducting tubes is discharged into the Thames."

"Not far from hence is the famous mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, one of our late Irish Viceroys, but formerly a Palace belonging to the Percy family so much renowned in the honoured Records of Chevy-Chace. At my entrance into the first apartment I had the good fortune to be introduced to the ancient Dukes of Northumberland, & Somerset, to squire Thynne who was cut off by some assassins of Count Koningsmark, & to several other family pictures which are not very material to record. In the next room are many capital pictures by the first Masters—particularly old Cornaro & his family at mass, drawn by Titian, Venus asleep by Correggio,

over the door, a brother painter on horseback, a very spirited Piece by Vandyke, a Nymph pulling a thorn out of her Mistress's Foot by Raphael, and Venus stealing an arrow from Cupid's quiver by Rubens. Ixion on the Wheel most excellently painted by a Venetian nobleman, Duke Cosmo de Medicis dictating to his secretary, by Titian. A Cabinet of Pictures consisting of 12 groups painted by old Franks with his own portrait in the midst; this valuable piece is said to be (*sic*) in the collection of King Charles the First. The Ball Room is exceedingly elegant & grand, sufficient to entertain 800 people. The ceiling is finished with the most beautiful stucco in several compartments by Frankini, and the chimney pieces executed in the finest marble by Ricards. The mantle pieces are highly ornamented, and seemingly supported by human figures at full length highly relieved, whilst three large brilliant Glass-Branches enlighten the whole Assembly. But what gives a greater idea of grandeur than all the rest are 4 large capital paintings, that cover completely 3/4ths of this magnificent saloon, which were copied from the best pictures in the Vatican of Rome, by Pompeo de Batoni and Mings, two excellent modern masters; which cost the Duke an immense sum. The first of those pieces is the Triumph of Bacchus, the 2nd is the School of Athens, the 3rd the Feast of the Gods, and the 4th is Aurora."

SUCH LIKE matters of literary and artistic interest occasionally reveal themselves, mixed up with grave political subjects, to the student of these "unsunned treasures," as the elder D'Issraeli styled the state papers. Here, for instance, is a curious little addition to the history of the distresses of learning and authorship furnished us by the worthy John Evelyn, in a letter to Joseph Williamson, Under Secretary of State:—

16: 9th: 68.

St
I did intend when I had a fit opportunity *et molle tempus fandi*, to bespeak y^r favour in behalfe of a friend of mine. It was told me the Historiographers place was void since the decease of Ja. Howell. For God's love, if there be a substance or solid honorary appendant to it, reserve y^r good word for that able and worthy person I lately recommended to you: It is Chr: Wase, formerly of Kings Coll: in Camb: which fellowship he lost for refusing the Ingagement. The poore man is at present Schole-M^r of the Free-Schole at Tunbridge, where his incomparable parts are obscur'd and depress'd, and the miserable creature ploughs for 40^l. a year which does not afford him bread. To render you a specimen of his universal abilities. You either have, or ought to have seen his version of *Hugh Grotius's Catechisme* into Greeke verse in which tongue he is competitor, if not superior, to any of this age: & out of Greeke into English, his admirable translation of *Sophocles's Electra*, for which loyal poem he suffer'd greates persecution: Out of latine, you have old Gratius's *Cynegileon*, or Poeme of Hunting, with his critical and historical notes upon all these three Authors: His talent in the Latine tongue, and knowledge of Universal History, you will find in a large Preface to *Dictionary minus*, worthy y^r perusal; This preface contains more good matter in it, than many large and enormous Volumes: With all these excellent parts, he is of a most innocent, sincere and humble frame of mind; infinitely modest and sedulous: His style is nervous and material, but quick; and he is furnish'd to adorne it with all the advantages of his learning, which is, I assure you, of the most refined: you will also have one ready to drudge for you in the most Herculean labours of the Pen upon any other occasion of putting things into Latine; and all this without ever owning his merites, but with the greatest submissions and deferences imaginable: In one word, I will stand or fall in your good opinion concerning me for ever, if this person do not make good to the utmost, what I promise so largely in his behalfe, and I do sweare to you, without his knowledge or seeking.

Deare St, For all the favours I have hitherto receiv'd from you, be once oblig'd; 'tis an Insolent word, but I say it againe, Be once oblig'd by
St Y^r most humble
and most obedient Servant,
J. EVELYN.

St, I may not omitt to tell you, y^t he has travell'd France and the Low Countries: that he is skil'd in all

the learned Oriental tongues; and was once compiling the History of Languages. I know not what he wants to qualify him equal to y^e ablest Writers of this Age, but his Ma^y favour, to give him bread & encouragement, that he may intirely vacate to his service, and begin to take off the reproaches we lye under, from the Dutch and French scribblers, who yet poyson all Europ with their monstrous Relations, & pernicious pamphlets."

We have dipped into Evelyn's *Diary*, in the expectation of again meeting with the first Greek scholar of his age, and have not been disappointed. Wase appears to have been many years under Evelyn's protection, for so early as February, 1652, we read:—

"I brought with me Mr. Christopher Wase sometime before made to resign his fellowship in King's College, Cambridge, because he would not take the Covenant. He had been a soldier in Flanders, and came miserable to Paris. From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to Sir R. Browne, I bore his charges into England, and clad and provided for him, till he should find some better condition; and he was worthy of it."

On May 30 he writes:—

"I went to obtain of my Lord Devonshire that my nephew George might be brought up with my young Lord his son, to whom I was recommending Mr. Wase."

No further mention of him is to be found until a few months after the date of the above letter, thus:—

"March 16, 1668/9.—To London, to place Mr. Christopher Wase about my Lord Arlington;"

and on April 2:—

"I now placed Mr. Wase with Mr. Williamson, secretary to the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the Papers."

Unfortunately for the chance of Evelyn's learned friend, Dryden had recently burst into fame with his *Annus Mirabilis*, a poem which was the chief means of getting him the appointments of Poet Laureate and Historiographer Royal, both at the same time. We have nothing more to record of Wase, "that eminent philologist," as Hearne calls him, except that he died in August, 1690.

THE death is announced of Archdeacon Churton, at the age of seventy-four. He was known as the author of the *Cleveland Psalter*, the *History of the Early English Church*, and of an *Historical and Critical History of the Age of Philip III. and IV. of Spain*.

HALLBERGER'S *édition de luxe* of Shakspeare's collected works in German has now reached the fifth volume, which contains *Antony and Cleopatra*, admirably translated by Paul Heyse, who also supplies the interesting introductory remarks which form the preface to the piece. The *Othello*, with notes and preliminary remarks, which concludes the volume, is by F. Bodenstedt.

THE German papers report that the ceremony of unveiling the Hans Sachs monument passed off with great success at Nürnberg on June 23, in the midst of much mediæval masquerading and modern speech-making. The ceremonial ovations and trade processions culminated at the old Market-place of Nürnberg, where, in the presence of a large concourse of people, Hans Sachs' carnival-piece, the *Narrenschneiden*, was performed by members of some of the trade guilds, dressed in appropriate costumes; and numerous oak and laurel wreaths, both natural and metallic, were solemnly deposited, in the name of Shoemaker-associations from every part of Germany, at the feet of the statue which represents the immortal German poet and shoemaker, Hans Sachs. The monument, which was formally presented to the city of Nürnberg by the Committee of the Sachs Fund, is said to be admirable in design and execution, and is the work of the late lamented sculptor Krausser, who did not live to see the successful realisation of his composition.

M. ALFRED DE REUMONT is prosecuting his examination of Florentine archives, with a view of completing the history of Lorenzo the Magnificent, on which he has for some time been engaged.

THE fifth number of the *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique*, contains a paper read by M. Wauters, giving many interesting particulars of the history of the early guilds of the Low Countries. In England, he says, these institutions flourished peaceably. In the Low Countries they had to maintain themselves against the hostility of the clergy and the kings of the Franks, as being favourable to drunkenness, or to designs against the State. But, in spite of opposition, they contrived to hold their ground. M. Vautier quotes from the statutes of several of these guilds evidence to show the part which they took in promoting a sense of mutual co-operation and self-restraint.

M. LOUANDRE, in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has an interesting article on "A State Prison under Louis XIV." The recently published archives of the Bastille show beyond all doubt that Fouquet, the famous intendant, was guilty of peculation on the most gigantic scale, at which even certain prefects of the Second Empire might stand aghast; that Racine, who narrowly escaped arrest on the charge of poisoning Mlle. du Parc, the most brilliant actress of Molière's troupe, was entirely guiltless of any share in the poisonings; and that, generally, State prisoners were treated not only without rigour, but with an almost lavish generosity. They might receive visits, and met at fixed hours to play at billiards and skittles. They had an excellent table provided, and were allowed three bottles of wine each a day, including one of champagne. Some prisoners took part of the allowance made for their keep in money; so that many left the Bastille richer than they had entered it, and some on being released begged for a longer confinement, for purposes of economy and retrenchment. Those who have not time to study the archives themselves, will do well to read this article, which contains a sketch of the ordinary procedure at the Bastille, and a detailed account of the great inquiry into the crimes of M^{me}. de Brinvilliers and her imitators, which took place in 1680. M. Louandre establishes a striking analogy between the age of Louis XIV., as recorded in these frightful annals, and Roman society of the decadence as it lives in the pages of Tacitus.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE most gladly call attention to the excellent letter from Mr. Clements Markham, which has lately appeared in the columns of our daily contemporaries, in which he advocates the claims of Lieutenant Cameron, at present engaged in Central African exploration, upon the support of the public. The circumstances under which this brave young officer originally proceeded to East Africa are already sufficiently well known to our readers. He was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society to relieve Dr. Livingstone, and the Society supplied him with material aid until all the funds at their disposal for the purpose were completely exhausted. After Livingstone's death, Cameron, in the most plucky manner, pushed on by himself to Ujiji, where he has already made most valuable observations, and recovered much property belonging to Dr. Livingstone, and from whence, after he has made a complete tour of the lake, he intends pushing further to the west. For this purpose, however, he must have more funds. The Royal Geographical Society have done all they can in justice to the many other claims on them. Lieut. Cameron may be, and probably is, on the brink of valuable geographical discoveries. His pluck and fitness for the work he has undertaken are undeniable, and it would be sad indeed if he had to

return on the very threshold of success, paralysed by want of support from his countrymen at home. We must remember, too, that Stanley will be shortly on his footsteps supplied with everything that money and experience can provide or suggest; and we appeal to the sense of justice among Englishmen not to let Cameron have the mortification of seeing all the fruit and glory of his labours snatched from him at the last moment by another, because he is not able to prosecute them for want of funds. Stanley has already reaped laurels that should have fallen to Englishmen; and though we do not grudge him his well-earned reputation, we appeal to our readers to give Cameron, their own countryman, that present support which we believe is all that is needed for him to achieve a similar or even a greater success.

THE last news from Lieutenant Cameron, dated February 28, announced his intention of exploring the Tanganyika lake during March and April, and of then continuing his journey westward to the Lualaba. There is a subsequent rumour that Colonel Gordon had received intelligence of Lieutenant Cameron, as being engaged in the navigation of the lake. His observations for fixing the position of Ujiji and the height of the lake have already been received, and are extremely valuable. Previously the longitude of Ujiji depended on a single lunar observation by Captain Speke, with a star out of distance. Cameron certainly deserves the support of his countrymen in the execution of his difficult and important task.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Stoliczka, the geologist who accompanied Mr. Forsyth's mission to Kashgar, which took place at Shyok on the return journey. In this, his last service, he has achieved valuable results. A memoir on the geology of the mountain ranges which separate the Indus basin from Turkistan has already appeared; and in his subsequent excursion to the Pamir table-land, he made the important discovery of the existence of volcanic action in that region, which tends to confirm the hypothesis of Humboldt. Ferdinand Stoliczka was originally on the Austrian Geological Survey, and accompanied the *Novara* in her voyage round the world. He joined the Geological Survey of India, as palæontologist, in December 1862, and has since done much admirable work. His final illustrations of the cretaceous fauna of Southern India form the contents of the last issue of the *Palæontologia Indica*. The loss of this accomplished geologist will be long felt both by a wide circle of friends, and by the public service.

Two years ago, Captain John Moresby, in H.M.S. *Basilisk*, discovered that the eastern end of New Guinea contained a deep bay, and that there was a good navigable channel between the main land and a group of islands, which he named the China Strait, believing that it would form a shorter route between Australia and China. His father, the venerable Admiral of the Fleet, has just received a telegram from Captain Moresby, announcing his arrival in the *Basilisk* at Singapore, after completing his survey along the north-eastern coast of New Guinea. Captain Moresby comes of a surveying family. His father, Sir Fairfax Moresby, did useful work among the Seychelle Islands; and his uncle, Robert Moresby, of the East India Company's service, was the surveyor of the Red Sea, and of the Maldives. Lieutenant Dawson, of the abortive Livingstone Search Expedition, is attached to the *Basilisk* for surveying duties.

AN elaborate survey of Lake Ladoga was brought to a completion last year, and it is now proposed to erect lighthouses and place buoys and other marks to facilitate navigation thereon. A commission composed of delegates from the departments of Public Works and Finance, under the presidency of Admiral Yelencoi, is preparing a scheme for the transfer of the future management to the Minister of Marine.

M. FERISSOF, a gentleman of great experience in the cultivation of vines, has just been despatched

to Vernoye, Kuldja, and certain districts of the Semirechensk province of Russian Turkistan, with instructions to endeavour to effect a reform in the prevalent method of training vines. The grape ripens readily in this region, but it is rather sour and unsuited for the making of wine. This, however, M. Fétisoff contends is greatly due to the want of proper cultivation; and with the help of good vines from France he confidently hopes to improve the stock, and so enable wine to become a staple export of the country.

THE French Geographical Society and the syndical chambers of Paris have just formed a Commission of Commercial Geography, divided into four sections corresponding to the four great divisions of which the labours assigned to it are composed, viz.:—1. To render more common the knowledge of subjects connected with commercial geography, by means of public teaching and writing. 2. The exploration of commercial routes. 3. The cultivation and improvement of natural and industrial commodities utilisable in commerce and manufactures. 4. Colonisation. The decisions arrived at by each section will be submitted to the approval of the whole Commission. This latter, although it cannot, on principle, interest itself directly with any enterprises but those of public utility, will nevertheless occupy itself, within the extent of its means, with enterprises of private interest which would appear to be of sufficient importance generally to invite the intervention of commerce and industry.

PÈRE DAVID, the energetic Chinese missionary, who has enriched several of the French museums with valuable collections, has just returned home after this his third trip to China, having been absent a little more than sixteen months. He endeavoured to obtain permission from the Chinese Government to penetrate as far as Kuku-Nor and Northern Thibet, but he was refused a passport because of the presence of the Muhammadan troops in those regions. Nevertheless he started from Peking on October 2, 1872, hoping all the same to gain his object. A month later he reached Si-ngan-fu, the capital of Shensi, and for five months and a half he was occupied in exploring the Tsin-ling range. The fauna he found did not differ materially from that of Sz-chuen; and, as the troubles in Kansu did not admit of further progress westward, he embarked on the Han-kiang and arrived at Han-kow on June 8, 1873. In one of the numerous rapids of the Han-kiang river (the fall of which is about 1 in 6,000), he was unlucky enough to lose a large portion of his collections and baggage. David also explored the mountains east of Fokien, but he was by this time in such a wretched state of health, that it was with difficulty he managed to reach Shanghai in March last. Père David, accompanied by only two servants, has during this last journey explored about 800 leagues of country, and has brought home most interesting and valuable collections. Had his health not failed him so disastrously, there is little doubt he would have achieved even greater results.

We read in an Indian paper that the Rev. M. Marks, the well-known missionary at Mandalay, has been getting into trouble with the King of Burmah, who has ordered him to leave the kingdom; his Majesty stating at the same time that he would not be responsible should anything occur to him if he remained. The cause is attributed to a publication which appeared some years ago on Buddhism, which was translated to his Majesty, and at which his Majesty took offence. Mr. Marks, it is stated, nevertheless purposes remaining, and says he is under the protection of the British flag.

THE *Débat* states that Abbé Richard has returned from his travels in the East, where he has been occupied with the discovery of springs for the Turkish Government, and is now at Paris, where he will remain during the present year.

His method of discovering springs is based solely on geology.

Das Ausland (June 15 and 29) describes the customs and speech of the inhabitants of Kempen, or La Campine, in the Belgian province of Brabant. The writer says: "They speak the purest Flemish in the whole land," and preserve their ancient manners. On the Evening of the Three Kings (January 5), the eve of Ash Wednesday, and on Christmas Eve, the children sing carols, that for the first being:—

"Wy komen hier aen met onze sterre,
Wy zoeken den Heer, wy hadden hem geirn;
Sterre, gy moet er zoo stille niet staen,
Gy moet er met ons naer Bethlehem gaen,
Naer Bethlehem die schoone stad,
Waer Maria met haer klein Kindje zat."

The children carry a star of coloured paper, and the above, which is almost English, means literally, "We came here with our star; we seek the Lord, we have held him in gladness; star, you must not stand so still: you must with us to Bethlehem go, to Bethlehem the beautiful city, where Mary sits with her little child." When twelve o'clock strikes on Easter Eve, the house door and windows are opened by the servants, who strike them with brooms, calling out, "Easter come in: fast get out." They also keep up the custom of hiding Easter eggs. On Palm Sunday the peasants put palm twigs in their hats, and on Candlemas Day they drop a little wax upon them from a consecrated taper, and believe them to be charms against all ill-luck. In like manner a garland of St. John's wort (*Artemisia*), twined on June 24, and placed under the roof, or over the door, is thought to bring a blessing to the house. Many other curious customs and superstitions are mentioned in these papers.

It is announced from Yokohama that the Japanese Government, in order to show the falsity of European notions respecting their liberal reforms, "have just published a notification that the old notice-boards, defining the limits beyond which foreigners are not allowed to pass, and which have for years been allowed to fall into decay, have been re-erected."

THE announcement made last week in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, to the effect that that enterprising journal had, in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, determined on sending out Mr. Stanley to East Africa, with unlimited powers, and we presume unlimited credit, to prosecute a crusade against the slave trade, will certainly have taken many people by surprise. It is no part of our business to discuss in these columns the nature or value of the powers delegated to Mr. Stanley by the two well-known journals, whose names and titles are from henceforth to be synonymous with liberty and freedom in the ears of the benighted millions of Africa. We can but admire the pluck and the spirit which, from whatever reasons, commercial or otherwise, have given birth to this enterprise; and we most cordially express our belief that what human endurance, courage, and pertinacity can achieve will be achieved by its leader. But we must confess to seeing many difficulties in the way.

The plan of Mr. Stanley's procedure will probably be very similar to the one which he sketched forth in his speech at the anti-slavery meeting at Stafford House. We understand that the first object of the expedition will be to survey thoroughly the ports upon the coast from which slaves are shipped; and thence to penetrate into the interior and find out the depôts where slaves are collected and lodged prior to shipment; after these preliminaries, it is intended to proceed direct to Ujiji, cross Tanganyika, take up the line of Livingstone's last march, and finally to attempt to put down the slave trade by stopping the supply of slaves at its very source. It is unnecessary to point out that for this service a very large force will be required; and we hear that preparations

have already been made for the purchase of a big yawl, which shall be completely found in every respect, and which, with a competent crew, is destined for the exploration of the ports and rivers on the coast, and the destruction of the slave dhows found thereon. There is probably no parallel in the history of the press of journalistic enterprise ever having lent itself to so gigantic a scheme. That which successive governments and powers, special embassies, the navies of England, and the most solemn treaties have hitherto failed to effect, the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* now propose to achieve by the efforts of one man and the resources of a long purse. These two journals, in short, propose to take upon their shoulders the self-imposed burden of what should be an imperial responsibility. Before, however, attempting to express a decided opinion as to how far this enterprise is likely to succeed, and presuming that our estimate of its object is correct, we should wish for information on the following points:—How far is the Sultan of Zanzibar likely to lend himself to this unauthorised interference in a matter which has been but lately the subject of a special embassy between himself and the Government of England, and concerning which negotiations are still in progress? How does Mr. Stanley propose to make the requisite preparations on the coast, and raise the forces necessary to accompany him; and from what races will he recruit such forces should the Sultan prove unfavourable to his project? How will it be possible for him to prevent collision between himself in his self-authorised mission of exploring the slave ports on the coast, and Her Majesty's ships who already have had that duty confided to them? In what light will he be regarded by the Arabs against whose trade he is to make war? And, lastly, to what extent are his efforts to be countenanced by Her Majesty's Government at home, without whose silent connivance, at least, his mission, from its political aspect, can have no chance of success? These are difficulties which seem to lie on the very surface, and which are so real as to deserve the gravest considerations. If Mr. Stanley confines himself to geographical research alone, his previous exploits justify us in predicting for him a brilliant success. If he attempt the suppression of the slave trade, we can hope for nothing else than failure.

This enterprise should in any case have one immediate advantageous effect. It may be successful in rousing Parliament from the state of lethargy and supineness with regard to the East African slave trade in which it has so long remained, and which has had the effect of completely nullifying the effects of all past missions and treaties. This proposal to usurp a portion of Parliamentary duties and responsibilities may at last induce the Government from very shame to take some steps to redeem its oft-repeated pledges as to its determination to put down the slave trade. In that case, our debt of gratitude to the two journals will be large indeed, and the interests of geographical discovery can be safely left in Mr. Stanley's hands. We hear that a sum of 8,000*l.* has been placed to his credit for preliminary disbursements.

LITERARY ACTIVITY IN SPAIN.

THE continued publication of the *Revista de España* is assuredly a hopeful sign; but the important literary enterprise represented by the *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid** is a still clearer indication of intellectual activity in Spain. The Senate (*Claustró General*) of the University of Madrid decided upon the publication of a scientific Review, on May 5, 1872; and the first number appeared in 1873. It is divided into two parts, the first containing articles by the various professors on their special subjects; and the

* *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid*. Numbers for 1873.

second being a sort of University Gazette. All articles must be signed by their authors; and the Rector is *ex officio* editor, aided by a committee of seven professors.

The first number of the *University Review* opens with an Introduction by the Rector, Dr. Don José Moreno Nieto, who explains the scope and objects of the undertaking. Although all schools of thought and all opinions will be tolerated, it is distinctly laid down that the general tone of the contributions will indicate a belief in a personal Deity, and in the ordering of the universe by divine laws. Nevertheless, all serious thought of whatever school will be welcomed, and the work of all classes of thinkers will be received, so long as it is animated by noble aspirations and is directed to really disinterested ends. It is intended that the statistics of public education and other subjects bearing on social science shall receive special attention.

Don José Amador de los Rios, the Professor of the Critical History of Spanish Literature, and a frequent contributor to the *Revista de España*, furnishes an essay on the influence of the Spanish clergy in the State during the Middle Ages. Another valuable historical article by Don Manuel Colmeiro, treats of the principle of authority in the Spanish monarchy, and traces the source whence Alonso IX. derived his *Siete Partidas*, and the relative extent to which the Canon and the Roman law contributed their spirit to the famous Spanish Code. The Professor of History, Don Fernando de Castro, contributes a paper on feudalism as it affected the person and property, especially in Spain, where the gradual re-conquest from the Arabs gave it some special features. The servitude, rather than slavery, to which the Arab prisoners of war were subjected, will remind the student of Spanish colonial history of the position of the *Yana-cunas* in Peru; and doubtless the analogy is due to the traditional policy arising out of centuries of frontier warfare.

Don Alfredo Camus, the Professor of Greek and Latin, in a series of learned articles on the comedies of Aristophanes; and Don Francisco Simonet, the Professor of Arabic in the University of Granada, in his essay on Muzarabic literature, bear witness to a revival of sound learning in Spain. Arabic should be the special object of study for Spanish scholars, for while a knowledge of it is essential to a thorough comprehension of their country's history, the rich collection enumerated by Casiri offers an inexhaustible and fertile field of research. It is a most encouraging sign that others should be following the footsteps of Conde and of Gayangos, and that Arabic should find an increasing number of students in a land where its literature once flourished so luxuriantly. Señor Simonet devotes this and a forthcoming article to a consideration of the literature of the Muzarabes, or Christians subject to Arab domination, a little understood but very interesting subject. It appears that the Christian subjects of the Omeyyad Khalifas disdained the study of Latin, and, at least those who dwelt in Cordova, devoted themselves to the literature of their conquerors. The most distinguished of these Christian students of Arabic was an author known as Juan el Hispalense, who occupied the metropolitan see of Seville; but there were many others who wrote both in prose and verse. Thus, through the Arabic language, works were preserved which will throw fresh light on the early history of the Christian Church. By far the most important, in the judgment of Señor Simonet, is the collection of Sacred Canons described by Casiri. It was written in 1087 for the use of the Muzarabic churches of Spain, and dedicated to a bishop with the thoroughly Arabian name of 'Abd-el-Malik. In a future article the learned professor will describe the other monuments of Muzarabic Christian literature which have come to his knowledge. This is an unexplored field of research which will have a special interest for English Churchmen, for several of the prayers and

collects in the Muzarabic ritual are said to have been adopted in our Prayer Book.

Physical science receives its due share of attention in the *University Review*; and, in accordance with the programme, several articles are devoted to social questions. Don Joaquim Maldonado Macanaz, the Professor of the History and Civilisation of British and Netherlandish India, discusses the employment of convicts in colonies, reviewing the policy of England as regards North America before the independence, and New South Wales in more modern times; and frequently quoting the work of Mr. Herman Merivale, on *Colonies and Colonisation*. A suggestive article on necessary reforms in the penal system of Spanish prisons is contributed by Dr. Röder, a Heidelberg professor; and there are two full and comprehensive reviews of works on the history of public instruction in Spain and Portugal.

The rector and professors of the Madrid University have laid down an excellent programme, and are carrying it out with vigour and ability. We have come to the end of the majority of their articles with regret, and look forward with special interest to the continuation of several which now only give a foretaste of what is to come.

The *Revista de España* continues to flourish through all the anxieties and confusion of the civil war, though the notices on internal politics are gloomy and despondent. The very fact of this literary vitality, however, as well as of the commercial and agricultural vitality which co-exist with it, justifies the hope that the troubles of Spain are transient and local, and that better times are not far distant. The elaborate report on the Wines of Spain at the Vienna Exhibition, addressed to Don Manuel de la Concha, Marqués del Duero, by Don J. Emilio de Santos, in January, 1874, shows the activity that still exists among the Spanish vine growers. The dedication reminds us that the brave chief who has fallen at Estella was not a mere soldier, but that he was also well known as an ardent agriculturalist. Of the agricultural products of Spain, forty-six per cent. consist of the wine industries, which were represented at Vienna by 145 exhibitors, who obtained forty-seven prizes. As regards the number of prizes, Spain took the eighth place—above Portugal, Belgium, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and fifteen other countries that exhibited. The article, one of a series, by Don Miguel Rodríguez-Ferrer, in the *Revista* of March 13, on the agriculture of Cuba, is another sign of the interest taken by educated Spaniards in the material progress of their country and its dependencies.

These numbers of the *Revista* also contain evidence of much intellectual activity in various branches of literature. The articles of most solid value are those by Don Francisco de Cardenas, on the ancient proprietary rights in the land, in Catalonia, Majorca, and Valencia, and on the consequences of the disruption of feudal tenures. He describes with careful minuteness the "settlement," as it would be called in India, which was made by King Jayme I. of Aragon after the conquest of Valencia, including the various tenures by which land was allowed to be held, and the obligations and privileges of the feudal tenants. Similar details are given with reference to Majorca, and, in the article continued in the number for April 28, Señor Cardenas traces the gradual changes which, in later times, had the effect of nullifying and altering the feudal tenures. He explains the action of the Cortes, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with reference to the curtailment of the number of castles and strongholds in Spain, and the measures taken by successive kings, at the instigation of the people assembled in Cortes, to prevent the erection of fortresses and the assumption of jurisdictions by the nobles, without royal licence. On the other hand, the writer clearly sets forth the evil effects of the excessive generosity of some of the kings, especially of Enrique II.,

in granting crown lands to their supporters, and thus alienating an important source of revenue; a practice which was strongly opposed, and at last checked by the assemblies of the people. This series of articles contains information of great historical value, carefully collected and arranged, which throws additional light on the nature of the tenures in the Aragonese kingdom during feudal times. Much of it was not accessible to Mr. Hallam when he wrote on this subject in his *Middle Ages*. Mr. Hallam's principal authority was Marina's historical essay, which he borrowed from the library at Holland House. He was not acquainted with the treatise on the tenures of Valencia by Branchat, Escalona's History of Valencia, the *Instituciones dels Fers y Privilegio de Valencia* of Tarazona, and other authorities cited by Señor Cardenas.

In the number of the *Revista* for February 28, Don Eduardo de Cortázar contributes a very interesting article on the popular customs of the ancient province of Asturias, the fatherland of Don Pelayo, and the rallying point of the Goths, whence, by slow degrees, they reconquered Spain from the Moors. He begins with the old port of Llanes, on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, founded by Alonzo IX. of Leon, and once the seat of a flourishing fishing trade. Indeed, the seamen of Llanes formerly engaged in the whale fishery, and Madoz tells us that the "Casa de las Ballenas," where the blubber was boiled down, is still standing. But the place has now lost its trade, though the people retain their old customs and superstitions. Many are their religious holidays, but their chief festivals are on the days of their patrons, San Roque and Santa Maria Magdalena. On the eve of San Roque the faithful Llanescos set up a sort of maypole, hung with prizes for the lads and lasses, who dance and sing until the early hours of the morning. On the day of San Roque, after mass, the young people of Llanes, dressed in their smartest clothes, make offerings of "branches of bread," which are long branch-like loaves, formed in a twisted pyramid, and adorned with flowers and silken streamers, to be afterwards distributed among the poor. The grand procession follows, and then, while the older people feast under the shade of trees, young men and maidens begin with ardour to perform the dances of the country, the *giralilla*, *fricote*, *fandango*, and *gallegada*, the two latter well known in Madrid, but the first a somewhat romping country dance of the Asturias. The light-coloured costumes under the shady trees, and the scattered groups moving rapidly, and appearing and disappearing through the clumps which are scattered over the meadows, form a picturesque and very pleasing sight. Another custom of the good people of Llanes is to form parties on the river Carrocedo, which, on festal days, is covered with skiffs and launches, dressed with flags, whence the sound of drums and fifes floats over the waters, with occasional songs from the gaily-dressed girls who fill the stern sheets of all the boats in the flotilla. Señor Cortázar describes all this and much more, giving the words of the Asturian songs, the figures of the country dances, and the popular tales of *xanas*, or sea nymphs, gnomes, and fairies. Many tourists from this country think it necessary to publish their "impressions" of Spain, but none ever go below the surface, or tell us as much of the people, their habits and beliefs, in a whole volume, as Señor Cortázar gives us in ten pages. We sincerely hope that this pleasant and instructive article will be followed by others on the same subject.

Señor Amador de los Rios has contributed a series of articles to the *Revista* on the architectural monuments of Portugal, and in the number for February 28 he describes the edifices of Coimbra in detail. He combats the opinion, enunciated by Portuguese writers, that the architectural decadence of Portugal was due to Spanish domination after the death of Don Sebastian, contending that the decay of art may clearly be traced to a period anterior to that event. Another writer on

architecture is Don Patrocinio de Biedma, who furnishes a paper on the Cathedral at Seville. Like other contributors, a tone of sadness pervades the writings of Señor Biedma, a feeling which the troubles of their country must give rise to in the breast of every Spaniard. "Never," he says, "has Spain needed, more than now, the softer reflections of the light of sentiment to aid in dissipating the dark shadows which obscure her sky."

The Eastern studies of Don Francisco Garcia Ayuso, which we have already noticed more than once, have borne additional fruit in two of the numbers of the *Revista* now before us. On this occasion his subject is the Zend-avesta, and he presents his readers with a critical review of the labours of Dr. Martin Haug, which is more complete and exhaustive than anything that has yet appeared in England on the same subject. Señor Ayuso's essay on traditions of a deluge is also learned and interesting.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

- BURK, R. H. *The Valleys of Tirol*. Longmans.
CHAPPELL, W. *The History of Music (Art and Science)*. Vol. I. 'From the earliest Records to the Fall of the Roman Empire.' Chappell & Co.
EBERT, A. *Geschichte der christlich-lateinischen Literatur von ihren Anfängen bis zum Zeitalter Karls d. Grossen*. Leipzig: Vogel. 13 Thl.
REINART, Willems Gedicht von den Vos Reinaerde. Hrg. v. E. Martin. Paderborn: Schöningh. 3 Thl.

History.

- FORBIGNER, A. *Hellas u. Rom*. 1. Abth. 3. Bd. Leipzig: Foes. 2 Thl.
LÖNN, G. *The Decline of the Roman Republic*. Vol. V. Bell. 144.
SCHRÖTTER, rerum Prussiarum, od. die Geschichtsquellen der preuss. Vorzeit. Hrg. v. Th. Hirsch, M. Töppen, u. E. Strehlke. 5. Bd. Leipzig: Hirzel. 8 Thl.
WELHAUSEN, J. *Die Pharisäer und die Sadducäer*. Greifswald: Bamberg. 1½ Thl.

Physical Science.

- BURK, H. W. *Genera, species et synonyma Candolleana alphabetico ordine disposita*. Pars IV. Hamburg: Gräfe. 54 Thl.
MOHRL, H. *Die Basalte und Phonolithe Sachsens*. Mikroskopisch untersucht und beschrieben. Jena: Frommann. 3 Thl. 18 Ngr.
PRAUN, S. v. *Abbildung und Beschreibung europäischer Schmetterlingsraupen*. Hrg. von E. Hoffmann. 3. Hft. Nürnberg: Bauer und Raspe. 2 Thl.
SEMPER, C. *Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen*. 2. Thl. Wissenschaftliche Resultate. 2. Bd. 6. Hft., und 3. Bd. 3. Hft. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 4 Thl. 24 Ngr.

Philology.

- BUXTORFF, J. *Lexicon chaldaicum, talmudicum et rabbinicum*. Denno editit et annotatis auxit B. Fischer. Fasc. 33. Leipzig: Schöner. ½ Thl.
KALIDASA Meghadūta der Wolkenbote. Hrg. v. A. F. Stenzler. Breslau: Miltzer. 1½ Thl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIGNATURE OF LORD TALBOT.

July 6, 1874.

The following document is interesting, as bearing the autograph signature—unique, I believe—of that celebrated warrior the first Earl of Shrewsbury, Shakspeare's Lord Talbot. It is an acknowledgment or receipt written on a small piece of parchment in the form of an indenture. The part bearing the Earl's signature, which would remain in the possession of Stephen Popham, and from which my copy is taken, is preserved in the Public Record Office. We learn from it that the counterpart was signed by Stephen Popham, and remained with the Earl. It has most likely perished:—

"Ceste endenture faicte entre hault et puissant Seigneur Monseigneur le Conte de Schrosbury et de Westford Seigneur de Talbot et de Furnywall Maréchal de France dune part Et Messe Stephne Popham dautre part Tesmoingne que mondit S^r le Conte de Schrosbury a receu du dit Popham compt par les mains de Jehan Londres serviteur de mondit S^r le Conte les ordonnances et artileries qui ensuivent cestassavoir deux petits barils de pouldre a canon vj^{xx}. et xij lances ferrees cent et xvj ars amain et vj cens et xx troussees de fleiches lesquelles ordonnances et artileries le Roy nostre dit S^r a ordonne estre baillies et delivrees a mondit S^r le Conte pour le fait de certaine charge que lui a baillie le Roy nostre S^r de certains navires de guerre ordonnez conduire de ce

Roy^{ms} a la bastille faicte devant la ville de Dieppe occupee par les ennemiz et adverses du Roy nostre S^r certaines vivres pour ladvitaillment des soldoiers estans en icelle bastille et pour la garde de la mer par aucun temps En tesmoing desquelles choses a la partie de ceste escrite endentive demourant devers mondit S^r le Conte le dit messe Stephne Popham a mis ses saing manuel et signes le xxvij jour daoust lan mil ccccxlviij Et le xxj^{me} an du Regne du Roy nostre S^r Henry vj^{ms}.
TALBOT."

The date, it will be seen, is about fourteen years after the raising of the siege of Orleans by Jeanne d'Arc, and about ten years before the Earl was killed at Chatillon. The English power in France had already declined to a very low ebb, Dieppe, on the very coast of Normandy, being in French hands. Stephen Popham was one of the commanders of the English fleet in the Channel at this time. We learn from the Proceedings of the King's Council for June 26, 1442, that William Eure, Stephen Popham, Knights, Myles Stapilton and John Heron, Esquires, were assigned to keep the sea, with licence to grant letters of safe conduct to such prisoners as they should capture. Stephen was no doubt a relative of John Popham, who had held the important post of Treasurer of the King's Household in this reign. The victualling of the Bastille of Dieppe was at this time an object of particular attention. There is frequent reference to it in the records of the day.

E. HAWKESLEY RHODES.

FRESH DISCOVERY CONCERNING JOHN VAN EYCK.

Bruges: July 6, 1874.

During my recent visit to Lille, I made some researches with the view of clearing up the question as to whether John van Eyck spent any time in that city between 1425 and 1432. It is known that Philip of Burgundy took the great master into his employment on May 19, 1425. I have now ascertained that he resided at Bruges from that date until August, when he removed with all his goods and chattels to Lille, where he took up his abode in the house of Michael Ravary, clerk of the works of the castle of Lille, with whom he continued to reside at least until Midsummer, 1428. The duke's chapel was restored at this period, and it is possible that Van Eyck may have been employed in executing paintings to adorn it.

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

THE ROOTS *DHA* AND *DU*.

Parks End, Oxford: July 6, 1874.

It is quite refreshing in these days of infallibility to hear a scholar frankly own that he has made a mistake. It is true that Mr. W. W. Skeat can well afford to do so; but the rich are not always the most generous, and a scholar who knows to what exceptions Grimm's law is liable would not be at a loss how to plead even for a Gothic *t* as corresponding to *dh* in Sanskrit, and *th* in Greek. Does not even Curtius admit the identity of Sk. *khid*, *exid* in Greek, *scindo* in Latin, and *skaidan* in Gothic, simply because, as he says, "the anomaly must be admitted on account of the perfect identity of meaning"? If that were sufficient excuse for a breach of Grimm's law—which it is not—it would surely be difficult to resist those who hold *θεός* and *deus* to be identical.

However, I wished chiefly to express my perfect agreement with Mr. Skeat and Dr. Morris as to the origin of the *d* in *I loved*, and at the same time to disclaim any kind of ownership in the discovery of its origin. In my "Lectures" I ascribed that discovery to Grimm and Bopp, but I believe it was known even before their time. All I endeavoured to do was to show the *rationale* of such compounds as *I love-did*, and in spite of objections raised against it both by German and English scholars, I still hold as firmly as ever to my former explanation. How reduplication is one of the most primitive processes for imparting motion to a root, for expressing continuity of an act, for forming what in German is

called a *Zeit-wort*, I tried to explain both in my *Lectures* (vol. i., p. 271) and in my *Essay on the Turanian Languages*, p. 44-46. Instead of repeating the whole root, for the purpose of imparting to it an active character, some languages repeat the first, others the last consonant. While Sanskrit forms *ta-tan* from *tan*, Tibetan changes *nag*, black, into the verb *nag-go*, to be black; *sum*, three, into *sum-mo*, it is three. In Sk. *da-dha-u* we have the full reduplication of the root *dha*, to do, and this was afterwards used to form compound tenses, just as we have in Sanskrit from *ās*, to sit, the perfect *āsām kakre*, he sit-did.

With regard to the Gothic *taujan*, I think I have discovered its origin in Sanskrit *du*, a root which is not recognised by Sanskrit grammarians, but has to be admitted by comparative philologists. There is the verb *duvayati* in the Veda, meaning to worship, a denominative verb, derived from *dūvas*. *Dūvas* meant, originally, any *opus operatum*, and presupposes a root *dū* or *dā*, in the sense of acting or sedulously working. It exists in Zend as *du*, to do. With it we may connect the Gothic *taujan*, *gataujan*, the O.H.G. *zaujan*, the Mod. German *zaueu* (Grimm, *Grammar*, i., p. 1041). The Gothic *tavi*, *opus*, O.H.G. *zouvi*, M.H.G. *gezōuwe*, come from the same source. The Sanskrit *karma*, work, is a very old name for sacrifice, and we also find in the Veda a nom. plural *d-dūvas*, those who do not offer sacrifices. Again, as *carmen* came to mean a charm, it seems possible that the Old Norse *taufur*, incantamenta, O.H.G. *zoupar*, M.H.G. *zouber*, Mod. German *zauber*, may likewise find their explanation in the Sanskrit *dūvas*. Some further remarks on this root and its derivatives in the Veda may be seen in my *Translation of the Rig Veda*, vol. i., pp. 63, 101.

MAX MÜLLER.

PROCTOR'S "UNIVERSE AND COMING TRANSIT."

12, Royal Parade, Blackheath: July 6, 1874.

There are some points in Mr. Proctor's letter in the ACADEMY for July 4 which call for some remark. In my notice of Mr. Proctor's work I dealt as gently as I could with his statements relating to the Transit of Venus, because they appeared to be due partly to inadvertence, and partly to want of full information; but as he now claims credit for the very arrangements of which a few months ago he predicted the probable failure, it becomes necessary to speak more plainly. Let us examine the three points which Mr. Proctor opposed in Sir G. B. Airy's original programme for 1874.

The suggested search for Antarctic stations for 1882 has nothing whatever to do with 1874. This suggestion was never brought officially before the Admiralty—a sufficient proof that it was given up at a very early date. Mr. Proctor may have good reason to conclude that he was the cause of this change, but I prefer to accept Sir G. Airy's version of the matter.

The statement that Halley's method fails totally in 1874, which is Mr. Proctor's second point, can hardly be considered as part of a programme; but, waiving this, Professor George Forbes has already pointed out in *Nature* that Mr. Proctor does not really understand what Halley's method is, and that he confuses it with the Method of Durations, which Sir G. Airy has carefully distinguished from it. The former depends entirely on making use of the rotation of the earth, and this cannot be done successfully in 1874. But even independently of this, and using the term in its widest sense, Mr. Proctor has no authority whatever for the assertion that Halley's method is to be used at four of the selected stations. Both ingress and egress will of course be observed wherever practicable, but the longitude will be determined with the greatest possible accuracy, and the two observations at each of these stations will be worked up independently by Delisle's method.

We now come to the third point, the addition of a station in India, and for this Mr. Proctor

deserves, and has received from the Astronomer-Royal, full credit; but it must be remembered that photography was an after-thought, and that it is really as a photographic station that Roorkee (not Peshawur) is to be occupied: and that the other instruments will be applied for Delisle's method, not the Method of Durations, as Mr. Proctor supposes.

With regard to the arrangements finally made by foreign countries, Mr. Proctor has probably experienced some difficulty in getting proper information, which accounts for the discrepancies between his statements and the facts.

The Germans and Americans are paying the greatest attention to determination of longitudes (for Delisle's method), both by telegraph and chronometers, and M. Auwers has arranged a most elaborate scheme for this purpose. The Russians are doing the same, and have further sent an additional party to Thebes, one of the Astronomer Royal's Delislean stations. The French will occupy the Marquesas, while Suez is a British station. Why Mr. Proctor should mention Tahiti as a Delislean station for the Americans, or anyone else, I cannot conceive. The Americans selected the Crozet group at the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal, for Delisle's method.

It will be seen from these facts, which are documentary, that there is no nation which relies on observations of the transit pure and simple, i.e., the Method of Durations; the longitude is in all cases to be determined with the greatest care. It is idle for Mr. Proctor to call every station which sees both ingress and egress a Halleyan station: the true test of a Halleyan station is that its longitude is not required, a test which, I think, Mr. Proctor would find it exceedingly awkward to apply to the stations of any foreign country.

W. H. M. CHRISTIE.

THE AUXILIARY "DO."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: July 4, 1871.

I cannot accept my friend Mr. Skeat's reasoning as to the well-known early pro-verbal use of *do* being due to ellipsis of the auxiliary. *Do* stands for other verbs as a pronoun does for nouns; it is used simply to prevent the repetition of the verb. In Mr. Skeat's *Havelok* and *Ormulum* instances, the *doth*, *dos*, stand for *dunteth*, *folweth*, *shaweth*. We cannot let him first assume the auxiliary use of *do* at a time when it is not known; then, secondly, assume that the pro-verbal use, which is well known in Anglo-Saxon (see Grein), arises from it; and then, thirdly, prove the auxiliary use from the pro-verbal one. But Mr. Skeat's instances are valuable as showing how gradual the transition from the causative to the auxiliary use of *do* was; and also as confirming the fact that it was the Midland dialect that gave us this use, as it did so many others in our grammar and speech.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

NEW FACTS ABOUT SPENSER.

Norton Canon: July 8, 1874.

Mr. R. B. Knowles's discoveries with reference to the school at which the poet Spenser was educated are peculiarly interesting to me, as an old Merchant Taylor. Perhaps you will allow me to draw attention to the fact that almost contemporary with the poet was John Spenser, D.D., afterwards President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the intimate friend (and colleague) of Hooker. Dr. Spenser left Merchant Taylors in 1577. Could he have been related to the poet, who left it in 1560?

C. J. ROBINSON.

THE statue of Dr. Priestley will be unveiled at Birmingham on August 1 (the centenary of his discovery of oxygen). Professor Huxley will present the statue to the town on behalf of the subscribers, and will afterwards deliver an address in the Town Hall.

The EDITOR will be glad if the Secretaries of Institutions, and other persons concerned, will lend their aid in making this Calendar as complete as possible.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY, July 11,	1 p.m. Sale at Sotheby's of the Numismatic Library of General C. R. Fox.
	3 p.m. Crystal Palace Summer Concert (Scandinavian Music).
	" Last Opera Concert (Royal Albert Hall).
MONDAY, July 13,	8 p.m. Last Philharmonic Concert: M. Saint-Saens (St. James's Hall).
TUESDAY, July 14,	1 p.m. Sale at Christie's of the Collection of Musical Instruments of the late G. W. Hancock, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, July 15,	1 p.m. Royal Horticultural.
	" Sale at Puttick and Simpson's of rare and valuable Books.
THURSDAY, July 16,	1 p.m. Sale, by Messrs. Capes, Dunn & Co., of Manchester, of Engravings, Etchings, &c., of the Old Masters.
	9 p.m. Madame Patti's Mozart Concert (Covent Garden Theatre).
FRIDAY, July 17,	8 p.m. Masks and Faces at the Royalty.

SCIENCE.

The Study of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. International Scientific Series. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1873.)

THIS volume is a republication, with some trifling additions and alterations, of a series of papers which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. It commences with an exposition of the need for sociological study; one chapter is devoted to proving the possibility of a social science, another to giving a general outline of its nature, and the rest of the book consists of a discussion of the difficulties that lie in the way of successful study, and the discipline and preparation necessary to overcome them. To most people the chief interest in the book will lie in the discussion of current social questions, practices, and opinions that is involved in the very profuse illustration with which Mr. Spencer explains and supports his leading positions. Every chapter contains numerous instances drawn from all quarters of the careless and incorrect reasoning which Mr. Spencer thinks, and perhaps justly, we are in the habit of applying to social and political matters, and as many of these relate to matters of frequent controversy and general importance, there is no lack of interest, even to those who are not inclined to concern themselves with the projected social science. Perhaps so far as Mr. Spencer merely desires to show the weaknesses of our present mode of reasoning, a great part of his demonstration of human folly might safely have been omitted; as those who are likely to occupy themselves with the scientific study of society are pretty well aware of it, and, indeed, nearly every one is ready to assent to it in general terms, although there may be some dispute about the individual cases in which it is exhibited. About the remedy there may be less unanimity, although even with regard to that the divergence of opinion may not be so great or irremediable as it is sometimes represented to be. Mr. Spencer thinks that he and others who consider the scientific study of society as a matter of the first necessity, are at issue hopelessly with those who are inclined to ascribe the changing fortunes of societies to

the influence of great men or the interferences of Providence; as these must almost of necessity exclude the idea of natural causation from their conception of social history. Others deny the possibility of constructing a social science from consideration of the difficulty of disentangling the obscure and complicated relations of social facts. But every one, Mr. Spencer points out, admits in practice the possibility of a certain amount of prevision in the actions of men and nations, and even from those writers who in general terms deny the possibility of applying scientific reasoning to human affairs it is easy to select examples of its application in special cases. The possibility of doing so naturally suggests that there may be a misunderstanding among the disputants as to the precise meaning and extent of the claims in question, and that the best way of clearing it up would be to construct the science instead of entering into preliminary discussions with those who deny its practicability. It is quite possible that those who are at present inclined to protest against what they consider the extravagant claims of the prospectus will find nothing seriously objectionable in the finished undertaking.

When we turn to Mr. Spencer's third chapter on the "Nature of the Social Science," we find that the claims and views he puts forth are really very moderate. Commencing with the proposition that in every aggregate of men, as in every aggregate of matters, the properties of the aggregate must be determined by the properties of the units composing it, he concludes that there must be a social science expressing the relation between the two with as much definiteness as the natures of the phenomena admit. Commencing with the lowest types of men, this science has to show how slight modifications of individual nature make larger and more coherent societies gradually possible; it has to trace the genesis of the social relations into which the members fall, and to exhibit the stronger social influences which, by farther modifying the character of the units, facilitate farther aggregation and greater consequent complexity of social structure.

"In every case it has for its subject-matter the growth, development, structure and functions of the social aggregate as brought about by the mutual actions of individuals whose natures are partly like those of all men, partly like those of kindred races, partly distinctive."

Of course all these social phenomena have to be explained with due reference to the conditions of locality and relation to neighbouring societies to which each society is exposed. The objects and limits of the science thus defined are made clearer by an illustration which Mr. Spencer gives in answering the objection, that in societies, causes and effects are related in ways so involved that prevision is often impossible. After pointing out that in the case of a concrete phenomenon the most exact sciences enable us to make predictions that are mainly general or only partially special, he adverts to the analogy between the life of an individual and the life of a society, in order to show how in either case the power of scientific prevision can only be claimed in relation to a certain class of facts.

In the life of man those events which we ordinarily class as biographical do not admit of prevision. What success a child may attain to in life, or whether its career will be cut short by accident or disease, are unanswerable questions; and the analogous events in a nation's history, its wars and fortunes, its successes or adversities, are equally beyond the power of foresight. But turning, says Mr. Spencer, from special facts to those of a less special quasi-biographical character, we find that a certain degree of prevision is possible. We know something of the order in which a child's intellectual faculties are unfolded; something also of the changes in his emotional nature. "Whether he will marry or not, no one can say; but it is possible to say, if not with certainty, still with much probability, that after a certain age an inclination to marry will arise." And passing over entirely the facts that are either biographical or quasi-biographical, we find remaining classes of facts of which the prevision becomes comparatively certain and definite—the facts of growth, development, structure, and function. No one denies that these form the subject-matter of science. So also in the nation Mr. Spencer contends that there are structures and functions which make possible the doings which form the subject of history, and it is these structures and functions, in their origin, development, and decline, with which the social science is concerned. We must note, however, some important modifications of this analogy. The structures and functions of the social organism are "less specific, far more modifiable, far more dependent on conditions that are never twice alike," than the structures and functions of the human body. The different social organisms must be arranged in classes and sub-classes, and instead of comparing the social science to the morphology and physiology of man, it would be a more correct parallel to compare it with morphology and physiology in general. Indeed, each nation, as Mr. Spencer elsewhere observes, may be said to form a species by itself, and, we may add, in the case of an existing society a species as yet unascertained, as we neither know the length of life that is before it, nor the extent to which it may consequently present new features of development. It is clear, at all events, that such a science makes no such claims to prevision as those which have aroused the opposition of the writers quoted by Mr. Spencer. Even should it be developed to its utmost possible extent, the biographical and quasi-biographical details will form an ample field where great men and Providence may still be supposed to reign without interfering offensively with the investigations of sociologists.

The difficulties that lie in the way of sociology are, as Mr. Spencer forcibly impresses on us, both numerous and formidable. The student of social science is met in the very first stage of his investigation by all the troubles that beset the historian, but in a more aggravated form, inasmuch as the facts he requires are less simple and prominent, and more liable to misinterpretation, than those with which history has hitherto chiefly concerned itself. He has not merely to ascertain the character and

history of social institutions, but he has to show how these were necessarily connected with the characters of the individual units of the society, and how each change in the institution arose from some subtle modification of the circumstances or natures of the members of the society. Anyone who considers the difficulty of ascertaining and expressing the character of those units whom we have every opportunity of observing for ourselves, will probably not be inclined to underrate the labour and uncertainty which must attend the attempt to draw trustworthy conclusions as to the nature of men far removed from us in time, character, and circumstances. All our information must be derived through others, sometimes coming to us through several hands, and sometimes from conflicting sources; and we have only to look at what passes under our eyes to see how much the reports of comparatively simple facts are vitiated through defective observation, or distorted by self-interest or prejudice. Then, even supposing that we may overcome the objective difficulties of incorrect or insufficient information, the complexity of details, and their wide distribution in space and time, we have subjective difficulties of a not less formidable character. Our imagination is deficient in plasticity. We are apt to conceive men whose mental and moral characters differ widely from ours, as sharing our opinions and acting from our motives; and even if conscious that we would err grievously through such a supposition, we may still find it impossible to conceive, in an adequate manner, a mental state that is only remotely akin to any one with which we are familiar. Further, we have subjective impediments that are not merely negative, but positive. We are led astray by emotions which generate or sustain prejudices in favour of ourselves, our country, our form of government, the social relations, opinions, and practices among which we have grown up. Of all these we have to rid ourselves in order to form unbiassed social judgments, and Mr. Spencer confesses that even the best are likely to do so imperfectly.

Mr. Spencer illustrates these various sources of difficulty by pointing out how they impair and distort our judgments upon the practices and opinions of modern life. Perhaps in some cases he is apt to make his illustrations either too profuse or too lengthy. We are led away from the main line of thought into supplementary discussions, which do not always help the reader, even when he is inclined entirely to agree with Mr. Spencer's view of the subject in dispute. For instance, nearly the whole chapter on the "Bias of Patriotism" is taken up with a refutation of Mr. Matthew Arnold's aberrations in the contrary direction; and as an illustration of the objective difficulties, we have a discussion of the Contagious Diseases Acts (a subject which seems to attract sociologists as valerian does cats) too long and too doubtful for its purpose, and too short for a thorough discussion of the question. Mr. Spencer is very indignant, it may be said, at those who "in pursuance of what they call practical legislation, prefer an induction based on a blue book to an induction based on universal

history." Which of these two formidable sources furnishes the correct induction, or what really is the induction to be drawn, is not a matter for discussion here; but perhaps Mr. Spencer might have with profit taken an illustration from a less fiercely contested question. But although it may be doubted whether for one class of readers Mr. Spencer has not heaped together a number of examples out of proportion to the propositions to be proved and illustrated, it is quite possible that he will in consequence succeed much better in securing the attention of those whom he especially desired to interest in the subject; and the book in its present form affords much more interesting and amusing, although sometimes irritating reading, than if its illustrations had been strictly limited to those necessary to make clear its scientific import.

The chapter on the Educational Bias is especially interesting, as it brings Mr. Spencer's mode of treating some subjects of considerable importance into direct comparison with one which is very current. Mr. Spencer has been struck, as an acute observer could scarcely fail to be, with the contrast between the religion most men profess on Sunday, and their opinions and practices during the rest of the week. He explains it by telling us that it would clear up our ideas about many things, if we recognised distinctly that we have two religions—one of which he calls the religion of enmity or egoism, and the other the religion of amity, altruism, or self-sacrifice. The first was the primitive form, the other arose to correct by an opposite excess the religion of unqualified egoism. "The nobility of self-sacrifice set forth in Scripture lessons, and dwelt on in sermons, is made conspicuous every seventh day, while during the other six days the nobility of sacrificing others is exhibited in glowing words. The sacred duty of blood-revenge, which as existing savages show us constitutes the religion of enmity in its primitive form, which as shown us in ancient literature is enforced by Divine sanction, or rather by Divine command, as well as by the opinion of men, is the duty which during the six days is deeply stamped on natures quite ready to receive it, and then something is done towards obliterating the stamp, when on the seventh day vengeance is interdicted." It is rather hard upon ancient literature to describe as the cardinal point of its teaching the sacred duty of blood-revenge; but, as Mr. Spencer tells us that he has effectually resisted classical culture, and "knows nothing of the masterpieces of ancient literature in the original, and very little in translation," it is perhaps natural that their results should be summed up briefly and decidedly. One is more inclined to be surprised that so subtle an analyst as Mr. Spencer is content to lump together, as he apparently does, honour, self-interest, and admiration of brute courage as branches of a worship which may be described indifferently as the religion of enmity or egoism. But the treatment of the competing religion is more noteworthy. Mr. Spencer shows that pure altruism, or the doctrine of self-sacrifice in its extreme form, is equally untenable with extreme egoism. He demonstrates—as, indeed, he

finds little difficulty in doing—that were every one to neglect his own work and busy himself solely with the affairs of his neighbour, the whole existing industrial organisation would fall in pieces; and were every one to refuse a gratification in order that his neighbour might enjoy it, no one would enjoy it at all. It is clear either that Mr. Spencer has got hold of a singular form of the doctrine of self-sacrifice, or that he believes that extremely unselfish people must at the same time be extremely foolish. But he continues further:—

“The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, glaring on remembering that it can be extensively practised only if in the same society there co-exist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic. Only those who are intensely selfish will allow their fellows to behave to them with extreme unselfishness.”

This doctrine that unselfish people can only exhibit their unselfishness to their opposites is in refreshing but startling contrast to the ordinary view. Most people think that one difficulty in practising what Mr. Spencer calls “the extreme Christian theory, which no one acts upon, which no one really believes,” arises from the fact, both in the cases of nations and individuals, that others either won’t act upon Christian principles, or take another view of their meaning. Mr. Spencer considers that the most fatal obstacle to the practice of “extreme Christian principles” would be the adoption of Christianity by the whole earth. We should then be unable to love our enemies, because we should be in the unfortunate position of having no enemies to love.

It is too soon to form any opinion of the possible practical value of the social science as sketched in outline by Mr. Spencer. It is to be hoped that we may soon have the opportunity of seeing his design carried out more thoroughly in the forthcoming *Principles of Sociology*. But in the meantime it will be observed that the assistance in the way of prevision which could be got directly from the conclusions of the science must be necessarily small. If we recur to Mr. Spencer’s analogy between the science of society and the science of man, it will occur to every one, that even were we to permit the prevision of what Mr. Spencer calls quasi-biographical facts, the result would not be very startling. Probably the great proportion of those that could be established would be found to be truisms, whose only difficulty lay in their application. But keeping in mind the correction that, looking to the wide differences between individual societies, we must regard the social science as more nearly akin to general morphology and physiology than the special sciences of man, the value of the possible conclusions becomes greatly impaired by their greatly increased generality. Whatever may be the value of provisions applicable to the growth and development of the structure and faculties of a child, it is evident that these must very much decrease in importance when they must be made so general as to be also applicable to a calf or a kitten. Of course it is quite true that even a science that only yielded truths of an extremely general character might be of very considerable assistance in the way of guiding investiga-

tion into the special cases. But for practical purposes we are inclined to suspect that an accurate knowledge of the latter will be always vastly more difficult and important than anything that is to be attained by “induction from universal history.” Perhaps it is to be regretted that claims have been advanced at all at this stage in behalf of the social science on the ground of prevision and practical value. It is a subject of sufficient interest and importance, even although its efforts were entirely confined to the elucidation of history; and until its students have succeeded to a far greater extent than they have already done in establishing its value as an exponent and interpreter of the past, it is vain to hope that they will be seriously listened to when they speak of the future.

In one respect, however, Mr. Spencer’s present volume, and we hope still more his larger work, will assist in dissipating prejudices against sociology. The public have been too much accustomed to associate the name of social science with isolated crotchets. They have been addressed in the name of science by writers who are soon detected as pamphleteers in a scientific skin, pressing for reconstruction and immediate legislation upon arguments which no one can perceive to be more scientific in their character than the average leading article. Mr. Spencer, on the other hand, has always in view the impossibility of moving farther or faster than the slow changes in the individual members of the society will permit. This, indeed, may, in one sense, be said to be the main practical outcome of his speculations. The laws of our development are fixed by our present condition. We may retard or obstruct our growth, we may introduce morbid elements into our structure by attempts to force its growth into impossible forms, but we cannot compel the body politic to assume another form than that which is naturally the result of the character of its constituent units. Hence the importance of ascertaining distinctly, if that be possible, what are the stages of development through which a nation has naturally to pass. If Mr. Spencer, or his disciples and successors, can succeed in accomplishing the task with anything like certainty, and are able to present such a sketch of the future as shall neither be useless from uncertainty nor vagueness, it will be difficult to overestimate the service they may render. Whether the task be really possible is a question that can only be solved by performance.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Fragments of a Samaritan Targum, edited from a Bodleian MS., with an Introduction, containing a Sketch of Samaritan History, Dogma, and Literature. By John W. Nutt, M.A., Fellow of All Souls’ College, &c. (London: Trübner & Co., 1874.)

THIS handsome volume consists of two parts: an edition of a valuable Samaritan text, and an introductory sketch of the Samaritans. Mr. Nutt has wisely and kindly allowed the latter to be sold separately, and it is to this part of the book that the following remarks mainly refer. I venture to say that he has laid theological students under an obligation,

not only for filling up a gap in our learned literature, but also for showing them what a monograph on historical theology ought to be. It is indeed only a “fellow of the craft” who can estimate the “sum of pains” which go to the production of such a work, but even prentice-hands will detect the difference between it and the crude compilations which form nine-tenths of our current manuals. Let us pass at once to the first section of the Introduction, which deals with the history of the Samaritans. Their existence as a nation dates back to the settlement of colonists, which ensued upon the so-called “captivity” of the Ten Tribes. Mr. Nutt shows reason from the Hebrew records to believe that, “in all likelihood, a considerable population of Israelites remained behind” (pp. 5, 6); he might even have ventured on a more positive assertion, considering that in the Annals of Sargon the number of captives is fixed at the low figure of 27,280. It is only an apparent objection that the Samaritan in the narrative of the Ten Lepers is called ἀλλογενής (Luke xvii. 18). For the use of the word in Exod. xxix. 33 (Sept.) proves that it will quite well bear the sense of “profane,” that is, in the case of the Samaritan, one not belonging to the orthodox community. There is a real difficulty, however, in the fact that some of the leading Samaritans in the time of Zerubbabel describe themselves as of foreign, and even non-Semitic origin (Ezra iv. 9; comp. Jos. Ant. xi. 4, 9), and as only having sacrificed to the God of the Jews since the days of Esar-haddon (Ezra iv. 2). It is not enough to say with Mr. Nutt (p. 8, note 1), that, “when it suited them, the Samaritans would deny all connexion with the Jews, and assert their heathen extraction.” For, in this case at least, it was not the interest of the Samaritans to draw attention to their alien origin; their proposal to take part in the building of the Temple was, as Ewald remarks, meant quite seriously (*Geschichte* iv. 134). Is it not more probable that the stricter monotheists among the Israelites had refused to amalgamate with the non-Semitic immigrants; or, at any rate, that there was a popular consciousness, as in Spain and Arabia, of the distinction between families of pure and of mixed extraction? A somewhat similar hypothesis is offered by Kuenen, to whom I owe the idea, in his *Godsdienst van Israel*, ii. 109. There is, I think, some confusion in Mr. Nutt’s exposition of this subject, which is not diminished by his remark (p. 7) that “Zerubbabel and his returning brethren may have had good reason for declining the co-operation of the ‘lion-converts.’” Surely the “lion-converts” (a striking phrase, for which Mr. Nutt refers to the Talmud) were Semitic, whereas the parties to the negotiation with Zerubbabel were of non-Semitic origin. (Comp. 2 Kings xvii. 24–28; Ezra iv. 2.)

The Samaritans were a turbulent people, as Jews, Romans, and Christians all learned to their cost. It was a rising against the Christians in 529, severely repressed by Justinian, which led to their final extinction as a nation. Many fled to Persia, many became Christians (p. 22). But there were also flourishing communities of Samaritans outside Palestine, remnants of which seem to have survived to a late period. Between

the thirteenth and the close of the sixteenth century the Samaritans seem almost to have faded from the memory of Christian Europe. Joseph Scaliger was the first to re-open communications with them, but it was the purchase of a copy of the Hebrew-Samaritan Pentateuch in 1616 which again fixed the eyes of scholars on the Samaritan community. Since then a correspondence has been carried on at intervals between various European scholars, e.g., Ludolf and Silvestre de Sacy, and the Samaritan high priests. They have also made several efforts to interest the English and French Governments in their behalf. They have suffered much from the cruelty and avarice of their governors, and are said now to number only 135.

The second part of the Introduction relates to the doctrines of the Samaritans. The only one which can be shown to be of native origin is their doctrine of the Messiah. In general their theology was borrowed from their Jewish neighbours, and was now of a Sadducean, now of a Pharisaic complexion. Moslem influences are also said to have been traced. Their remarkable rites at the Passover have been made familiar to English readers by Dean Stanley in his *Jewish Church*, i. 513. In Part III. Mr. Nutt describes their language and literature. The former, debased as it is, is of interest to the student of the later Semitic dialects. The grammar is Aramaic, but the vocabulary contains a number of foreign words, some of which, according to Mr. Nutt and Dr. Kohn, can be traced to no known source (p. 78). I spare my readers a catalogue of the literature. Its most important elements are the famous Hebrew-Samaritan Pentateuch, which constitutes the Samaritan Bible; the "Samaritan Chronicle," or "Book of Joshua," as it is termed; and the "Targum," fragments of which are here published. Useless as it is for exegesis, this "Targum" is of great value for settling the forms of the Samaritan language, since none of the later documents can be shown to have been written while the language was still living. Mr. Nutt has given a faithful reprint of the Bodleian MS.; he hoped to have added another fragment from a MS. belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge, but, as is still too often the case in England, was unable to obtain the loan of the MS.

It is unusual to find so few *lacunae* in an author's references. I mention the only ones which have occurred to me. Mr. Nutt refers to Freudenthal's able researches on Polyhistor (Breslau, 1874), but omits M. Havet's *Mémoire* on the date of Berosus and Sanchoniathon (Paris, 1873), who, in Note B, partly anticipates the conclusions of Freudenthal. Ought he not, too, to have given greater prominence to the opinion of Herzfeld (p. 101), that Hebrew was still spoken by the Jews on their return from Babylon, which is by no means so paradoxical as he appears to think, and is held, among others, by Nöldeke and Schrader? And is he not unfair to the Samaritans (p. 41) in not mentioning that their rendering, "Jacob came in peace" (Gen. xxxiii. 18), is adopted by the Jewish commentators (see especially Ibn Ezra's thoughtful comment), so that

here, at least, the Samaritans are free from the charge of having tampered with the Scripture in the interests of their sect.

T. K. CHEYNE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE comet discovered by Coggia on April 13 has during the last fortnight rapidly increased in brightness, and is now a conspicuous object in the northern sky. It will continue to get brighter, but unfortunately its motion is directly away from the pole, and as it is now beginning to move south rapidly, it will soon get below the northern horizon, so that probably it will not be visible to the naked eye, in the northern hemisphere at least, after July 15, when it will be nearly as bright as a first magnitude star, though very low down. It is possible, however, that its tail may be seen after the head has set, as was the case with the famous comet of 1843. Mr. Hind, who has devoted much attention to the present comet, considers that it may be seen in full daylight south of the sun with a powerful telescope about July 22, when it makes its nearest approach to the earth. The circumstance that the apparent path of this comet passes nearly through the sun's place, coupled with its very slow motion at first, has made it very difficult to compute its orbit; but theory and observation now agree well, and if observatories in the Southern hemisphere watch it carefully, no less than 200° of its orbit will be fixed, and we can then determine whether it is likely ever to visit us again.

The striking feature of this comet in the telescope is its remarkably bright planetary nucleus, from each side of which a fan of light shoots out transverse to the tail. The spectrum of this nucleus, as found by M. Royet (since confirmed by Mr. Lockyer and at Greenwich), is continuous, indicating a glowing solid or liquid, and therefore supporting the theory that it is a meteor stream. The coma and tail which form the usual parabolic envelope give the characteristic spectrum of carbon consisting of three bright nebulous bands, but what is the form under which the carbon exists remains an interesting question which it is to be hoped that Mr. Huggins will resolve. The tail shows strong radial polarisation.

MR. HENRY WILLETT, of Brighton, has just issued his seventh quarterly report, in which he gives some interesting details respecting the Sub-Wealden Exploration. From this report we learn that the boring has now reached a depth of 1,018 feet. Mr. W. Topley, who has had better opportunity than any other geologist for studying the details of the experiment, believes that the Kimeridge clay was first reached at a depth of about 290 feet, and that it probably continued to nearly 990 feet; thus giving the clay a thickness of something like 700 feet. Although the Kimeridge and Oxford clays are usually separated by the coral rag and calcareous grits, yet several localities are known where the two clays are in immediate contact: this is the case, for example, in Lincolnshire, probably throughout the Fen district, certainly in parts of Norfolk, and to the north and north-west of Aylesbury; a similar uninterrupted sequence is observed in the Netherfield boring. At a depth of 950 feet the cores yielded *Gryphaea virgula*, and at 965 feet fine specimens of *Thracia depressa*; the latter fossil ranges from the Portland beds to the Oxford clay, but is specially characteristic of the Kimeridge beds. At about 990 feet a fine specimen of *Ammonites Jason* occurred; this unique specimen, to which we referred a fortnight ago, is now exhibited in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, and is of great interest as serving to determine the geological position of the strata at that depth, this *Ammonite* being highly characteristic of the Oxford clay. Mr. Willett concludes his report with a graceful tribute to the memory of Professor

Phillips, who took so keen an interest in the Netherfield experiment. The Exploration Committee pleads urgently for funds to continue the work until the borer shall strike Palaeozoic rocks or shall reach a depth of 2,000 feet; in either case the original object of the exploration will have been fulfilled.

ALTHOUGH it is not mentioned in the last Report, we understand that the Sub-Wealden boring has again been brought to a standstill by another accident, and that to avoid the recurrence of similar mishaps the bore-hole will now be lined with a metal tube to a depth of at least 600 feet. We shall, therefore, hear no more of accidents due to the falling in of the sides of the boring; but the work of lining the hole will be tedious and expensive, and until that is accomplished we can hardly expect to hear any further news from Netherfield.

IN the course of a lecture delivered at New York by Professor Agassiz, and reported in the *Revue Scientifique*, frogs, and especially those inhabiting trees, are described as making the forest resound with an infinite variety of cries, many of them counterfeiting the voices of various animals, so as to produce strange illusions. Some bark like dogs, others cry like children, and the traveller is often surprised to find that the plaintive sound he thought proceeded from a deserted infant came only from a group of frogs.

ACCORDING to Professor Agassiz, the turtle of the Amazon swarm to such an extent as to form an important article of food, and he laments the destruction of millions of their eggs by the natives, who make a sort of butter out of the oily matter in the yolk.

Der Naturforscher describes two instruments, invented by Signor Enrico Bernardi, to obtain motions of oscillation and rotation from changes of temperature. He connects two light glass bulbs with a thin glass tube, the ends of which are bent at right angles on entering the bulbs. One bulb has a small tube, through which ether is introduced, and which is closed up when the ether is boiled and its vapour has displaced the air. There should be enough ether left to fill one bulb to the extent of three-quarters. This apparatus is mounted like a scale-beam, so as to be stationary, when the ether is divided equally between the two bulbs. Thin muslin is then put on each bulb, and all the ether transferred to one, which, in descending, is allowed to dip in a vessel of water. The muslin on the other bulb being wetted and freely exposed to the air, is subjected to cooling by evaporation, and the ether is distilled over into it until the balance is turned, the bulb that was in the water rises, and the opposite one drops into the fluid. The bulb that rises comes up with its muslin wet, and in its turn cools by evaporation, condenses the ether, and again changes the balance. Six bulbs and tubes arranged as the radii of a wheel, and so placed that when one half of them dip into a water vessel, the other half are in the air, give rise to a rotation. The bulbs employed are two centimetres in diameter, and the radii of the wheel eight centimetres. The water evaporated in the process has to be replaced to keep it up to the right level. Placing the oscillating apparatus in a window not reached by the sun, he found that sixty oscillations took place in each twenty-four hours, between the middle of February and the middle of March. Signor Bernardi kept a clock in his observatory going for two months by this motive power.

IN the first paper in the *American Naturalist* for June, 1874, Mr. Scudder describes the method of preserving caterpillars by inflation, which entomologists will value. Dr. Abbot writes on the "Cyprinoids of New Jersey," popularly known as "Shiners and Minnows." The chief point of general interest which he elucidates is the extent of variation to which the same species (*Stilbe Americana*) is subject as regards size, colour

position of fins, number of radii in scales, and form of mouth. After giving details, for which we must refer to his paper, he exclaims: "It has often been asserted that we never see a species undergoing a radical change; but is not this an instance of such a change—one possibly now of specific value, as a species was once considered?" Other illustrations of variation and modification are given. In a paper on "The Migration of Birds," Mr. Martin Trippe describes a wonderful flight of cranes, which seems to show that they are influenced by some indications of weather-changes unnoticed by man. The scene was Southern Iowa; the time November, 1871; the weather the perfection of Indian summer, clear, bright, and warm. "For three days thousands of the birds flew southward, covering up the sky." Two days later, without warning to the human inhabitants, came sudden snow, hail, and frost. "The cranes had not escaped a day too soon."

Popular Science Review, July, 1874. The first article in the present number of this excellent serial suggests some sea-side occupations a little better than dressing half-a-dozen times a day, and loitering on parades in empty idleness. Mr. Hincks' paper on Plumularians will furnish the means of pleasant occupation to those frequenters of our coasts who will supply themselves with a pocket lens or a microscope, and devote a few hours to some of the most elegant and graceful objects belonging to marine life. The Plumularians are popularly known as "sea palms," and usually confounded with sea-weeds by those unacquainted with their history, and in the habit of picking up objects on the shore. They are closely allied to the Sertularians, or "sea firs," and the history of their curious structure, the habits of their polypes, and the changes they undergo, are easily studied with such aid as Mr. Hincks gives, while the pursuit will not only be found highly interesting for its own sake, but also for the light it throws on those modern doctrines of morphology and development which so greatly influence speculative thought.

Mr. Proctor gives an interesting account of the extensive preparations for viewing and recording the reports of the transit of Venus on December 9, and among the other papers are: one by Dr. Leith Adams on "Living and Extinct Bears;" one by the Rev. J. Crombie on the "Lichen *Gonidia* Question;" and a valuable reprint of a paper read before the Royal Society by Mr. W. H. Barlow, detailing a series of very remarkable experiments by which the concussions and reactions of the air produced in human speech are made to record themselves in diagrams analogous to those which register the beating of the pulse. Mr. Barlow speaks through a mouthpiece attached to a tube, terminating in a small speaking-trumpet, the aperture of which is covered with gold-beater's skin or thin gutta-percha. Touching this is a delicate spring carrying a marker consisting of a fine sable brush supplied with colour by a glass tube. At one side of the trumpet is a hole to permit the escape of the injected air, "so that the pressure exerted upon the membrane and its spring is that due to the difference arising from the quantity of air forced into the trumpet and that which can be delivered through the orifice in a given time." Such words as "strength" produce a sharp mountainous elevation. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pepper," is recorded in a series of sharp angular elevations for the emphatic syllables, and rapid falls followed by horizontal lines for the softer ones. "The rough R," pronounced by Mr. Barlow, begins with a steep elevation, followed by an irregular pattern, like the teeth of a small saw. When his son pronounced the same letter, the serrated pattern was more uniform. Other patterns are equally curious.

We are pleased to learn that the talented young zoologist, G. O. Sars, son of the famous Michael Sars, has been named Professor of Zoology at the

University of Christiania, in the room of Dr. Rasch, who retires.

In his lecture on the present condition of mineralogical science, delivered before the Swedish Academy on its commemoration day, March 31, and only now first published, Professor Nordenfalkjöld asserted that "the most remarkable, and from a theoretic point of view the most interesting, discovery in mineralogy of late years was without doubt the finding of diamonds at the Cape." His whole discourse was a commentary on this text, and he was led among other things to recall the enthusiastic efforts of Aron Forsius, the great mineralogist of Charles IX.'s time, to discover diamonds in Norrland and Lapland, the oversanguine *savant* having been deluded by descriptions of clear crystals of quartz. At the close of his oration, Professor Nordenfalkjöld reminded the Academy, with some pride, that more than half of the individual substances that have been discovered during the last two centuries, have been brought to light by Swedish chemists.

Language, its Origin and Development. By T. H. Key. (London: Bell & Co., 1874.) This is a book that ought to have been published long ago. If it had been given to the world before Bopp's *Comparative Grammar* was written, it would probably have been greeted as a learned and ingenious contribution to the study of grammar and etymology. At the present moment, such has been the change produced by Bopp and his school, that the book can only be treated as an anachronism. Wherever we open its pages, we find an utter disregard both of phonetic laws and of the history of language. *To low* is derived from *to bellow*, changed to *blow* and *low*, as if *to low* had not a history of its own, carrying it back to A.S. *hlōwan*, O.N. *hlon*, while *to bellow* has to be traced to the A.S. *bulgian*, O.N. *bylja*. If we add, as a specimen of phonetic change, "that *remus*, older *resmus*, and *ipiosow* have their probable origin in *vel* of *vell*, to pull," no more can be required to characterise the method followed by the author of this book. Dr. Key published some years ago an article in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, "Quaeritur, the Sanskrit Language, as the basis of Linguistic Science, and the Labours of the German School in that field, are they not overvalued?"—a question, it would seem, very difficult to answer. Referring to it in the present work, p. 514, he says:—

"As to Professor Max Müller's assertion in the second series of his Lectures (pp. 13-14) that I am one of those who hold that there is no such thing as an Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, that Sanskrit has no relationship with Greek, &c., I have difficulty in expressing my thoughts within terms of decency. The Professor, in support of his charge, refers to the paper 'Quaeritur,' just mentioned; but the whole of this paper assumes the very contrary. Thus he has to extricate himself from a dilemma of an ugly character—the bringing forward such an accusation, either without reading the paper to which he himself refers as his authority, or after reading it. The option lies with himself."

On referring to the passage thus violently incriminated, we read:—

"But while we are thus told by some scholars that we must look to Polynesia and South Africa if we would find the clue to the mysteries of Aryan speech, we are warned by others that there is no such thing as an Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, that Sanskrit has no relationship with Greek, and that Comparative Philology, as hitherto treated by Bopp and others, is but a dream of continental professors."

To this there is a note:—

"See Mr. John Crawfurd's essay, 'On the Aryan or Indo-Germanic Theory,' and an article by Professor T. Hewitt Key in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 'The Sanskrit Language as the Basis of Linguistic Science, and the Labours of the German School in that field, are they not overvalued?'"

It would seem to require but little acumen to see that the first sentences "that there is no such thing as an Aryan or Indo-European family of languages," and "that Sanskrit has no relationship with Greek," refer to Mr. Crawfurd, as quoted first in the note, and the last sentence to Dr. Key, as quoted last in the same note. Why Dr. Key should have appropriated the first sentences to himself, and left the one which was alone intended for him unnoticed, is difficult to explain. A man who has devoted the whole of his life to classical hermeneutics might surely have discovered the right and obvious interpretation of a not very difficult passage for himself. We have little doubt that Dr. Key—a gentleman, as he informs us himself, of the mature age of seventy-six—will deeply regret having written in his haste.

A YOUNGER brother of the distinguished archaeologist and historian, Professor Mommsen, well known by his edition of Pindar, and by his critical essays on the text of Shakespeare, has lately been engaged in the purely scholastic labour of ascertaining how often the preposition "with" is rendered in classical Greek by *μετά*, or by *σύν*. In the prosecution of this task Dr. Tycho Mommsen, has arrived at the conclusion that scholars have hitherto been in error with regard to two of the most ordinary words in the Greek language. After critically passing under review not only the entire range of classical Greek literature, but also the Septuagint, the books of the New Testament, and many writings of the later Byzantine school, he has established the important fact that the use of *σύν* with the dative is almost wholly restricted to the higher forms of poetry, and to the works of Xenophon, while *μετά* with the same case is reserved for prose, and for such forms of poetry as approximate most closely to it. This characteristic feature in the verbal structure of Greek poetry and prose had hitherto remained undetected. Dr. Tycho Mommsen thinks the schoolmen have done injury to the study of Greek, and obstructed the correct interpretation of classical literature, by leaving students to derive their knowledge of Greek prose so largely from Xenophon, who is deficient in the purity and harmony of the true Attic style. His essay is published in the "Programme of the Town-Gymnasium of Frankfurt-on-the-Main," 1874.

PROFESSOR GOMPERZ is continuing his researches into the Cyprian and Hissarlik inscriptions. In a communication made to the Academy at Vienna, he gives a complete transliteration of the inscription of Idalion. He also suggests some improvements in the deciphering of the Hissarlik inscriptions. Instead of *Hilae* (ACADEMY, June 6, p. 636), he proposes to read *Hilaei*, 'Idaii, to Hilaues. Another Hissarlik inscription he reads as *ego to(i) gonei*, "I to the father;" and in analogy to this inscription, he now reads No. 3474, Tab. 190, *ego ta(i) patorai*, "I to the mother," an interpretation which he supports by very ingenious arguments, but which for the present must be considered as purely hypothetical.

THE eighth volume of M. C. Barbier de Meynard's edition and translation of El-Mes'ûdi's *Kitâb Murûj-edh-Dhahab* (Maçoudi, *Les Prairies d'Or*), has just appeared. It contains the history of the eighty years elapsing between the accession of El-Muhtedî and the fall of El-Mustekfi (255-334 of the Hijrah), and virtually terminates the work, for the three remaining chapters, which will form the concluding volume, contain only remarks upon the insurrections of the 'Alawîs (or 'Alides'), a chronological summary, and the list of the *Umarâ-l-Hâjj*, or chiefs of the Pilgrimage, up to the year of the Flight 336, the date of the ending of El-Mes'ûdi's work. This volume, like the preceding ones, is full of curious anecdotes and rambling discursions, which bear upon Muslim manners and customs in a most important way. We look forward to the completion of the whole work next year with great satisfaction. M. Barbier de Meynard has imposed no small burden

of gratitude upon Orientalists by this as by his other works.

QUEENS' COLLEGE, Cambridge, has offered an entrance Exhibition of 40*l.* a year for the encouragement of Hebrew.

In the first number of the *Bullettino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* for this year there is a full discussion of the Etruscan inscriptions in which the words Lantni (masc.) and Lautnitha (fem.) occur between a name in the nominative and one in the genitive; and Gamurrini suggests that these words correspond to the Latin "libertus," and "liberta," so that "Piuca lautnitha Nu" would be equivalent to "Piuca liberta numerii."

THE American Jewish Publication Society of New York will soon issue two new volumes. They will both be translations into English of Johnson's *Characteristics of the Semitic Race*, and Herzberg's *Family Papers*. The first publication of this society, the fourth volume of Dr. Graetz's *History of the Jews*, has met with fair success.

The Common Origin of the Languages of the Old World proved by a Comparison of the African, Erythraean, and Indo-Germanic Languages, with chief reference to Teda ("Der Einheitliche Ursprung der Sprachen der Alten Welt.") By Leo Reinisch. (Vienna, 1873.) Professor Reinisch is well known as an Egyptian scholar, and a mere glance at his book shows that he is a learned and hard-working man. But his book proves again how useless, nay, how mischievous mere learning may become, without a proper scientific method. Professor Reinisch has satisfied himself that the triliteral roots of the Semitic languages may be traced back to simpler biliteral or uniliteral forms to be found in Egyptian, and in other Hamitic languages. Under the name of Hamitic he comprehends the Berber dialects in the North as well as the Bishari dialects in the East of Africa, also the Saho, Somali and Galla. But this is not enough. Convinced that the Egyptians came from Central Africa, he makes Central Africa the cradle of the whole human race, and derives from it the languages, not only of the Egyptians, but of all Semitic and Indo-European races. As the nearest approach to the original language of mankind he takes the Teda, a dialect still spoken in an oasis of the Libyan desert. An examination of a few pages, particularly of the notes which treat of Indo-European and Semitic words, will convince any scholar that no real progress can be made in the Science of Language, if the results obtained by special studies are disregarded by those who attempt the solution of larger problems.

The Inflection of the Verb in Latin. ["Die Verbal-flexion der Lateinischen Sprache."] By R. Westphal. (Jena, 1873.) This book, too, is disappointing. Dr. Westphal is too experienced a scholar to commit downright blunders. Whatever he writes is good, but it is not good enough: it is not finished and complete. His theory of the origin of grammatical forms is, if not totally wrong, at least one-sided. What is meant by the symbolic power of certain terminations, has never been explained: it is left as a mere matter of sentiment, instead of being reduced to any principle. The book was written in 1863, though published only last year. We hope that the learned and ingenious author will soon find leisure to write a book that will mark a real advance in Latin philology.

PROFESSOR E. MARTIN, of Prague, has completed his critical analysis of that most masterly of mediæval satires, *Vos Reinarde*, by the old Flemish monk or scribe, Willem. In this work, which is published by the Schöninghs at Paderborn (1874), Professor Martin gives the text of the older poem according to Jonkbloet's version, which he has compared with the scarce MSS. from which it was transcribed; while, in regard

to the later poems of "Reinaert's Historie," he has consulted not only the various fragmentary MSS. at the Hague, but also the early printed Cambridge copy, which, although it consists only of 222 verses, is yet of great value in regard to the restoration of various passages not to be found in any existing MS. A careful comparison of all the materials at his disposal has led Professor Martin to the conclusion that the older poem must be referred to a period slightly earlier than the year 1250, and that the author was not an ecclesiastic, but probably a scribe, who had been trained in a theological seminary, and possibly the same person who, in 1269, is spoken of as "Willemus Clericus" of Husterloo. The poem, which was composed for a lady, appears to have been derived by the author from an earlier French "Roman de Renart," and Professor Martin has been at great pains to show in how far the Flemish satirist deviated from his model, and incorporated in his version of it the substance of his own keenly realistic spirit of observation, giving life and individuality to the whole. No light is thrown, in the present work, on the origin of that later remodelled form of Willem's poem, which appeared about the year 1380, and as yet Flemish scholars have failed to ascertain the name of the author, or anything in regard to him, beyond the fact that he was a native of Flanders.

FINE ART.

Wallenstein: Sinfonisches Tongemälde, für Orchester. Von Jos. Rheinberger. Op. 10. (Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch.)

It is characteristic of our musical conservatism in this country, that there are a very large number of the prominent German musicians of the present day whose very names are almost unknown here. Wagner, Brahms, and Liszt of course we have heard of; and most of us probably know Joachim Raff, at least by name; but how large a percentage even of our artists knows anything about Rheinberger, Kiel, J. O. Grimm, Svendsen, Grieg, or Wuerst?—to mention the first half-dozen names that happen to occur to me. Yet they are at least as well known in Germany as those of Bennett or Macfarren in this country. It is proposed from time to time to call attention in the columns of the ACADEMY to some of the principal musical works published abroad, not so much in the hope that our concert directors may be thereby induced to bring them to a hearing, as because the progress of art should always be a matter of interest to art lovers, and this has not hitherto been fully and systematically recorded elsewhere.

The publication of the present symphony, which is beautifully engraved in full score, suggests the question, How is it that such a large number of full scores are published in Germany, while the appearance of a single one here is most emphatically "rara avis in terris"? It can hardly be that our English composers are less industrious than their German brethren. The programmes of the last few years of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts (at which Mr. Manns, to his honour be it said, though himself a foreigner, has lost no opportunity of producing English works) prove conclusively that our musicians have not been idle. It must be either that German publishers are more enterprising, and look less to pecuniary results than those in this country, or else that abroad there is a far larger number of score-readers, and therefore a larger demand for scores than is

to be found here. It is not improbable that both causes may be at work; but, account for it as we may, the fact remains that there are at least twenty (nay, probably fifty) full orchestral scores published in Germany for every one engraved in England.

Rheinberger's symphony is a comparatively early work of a composer who has up to this time published some sixty pieces in various styles. From its title—a "symphonic tone-painting"—it may be inferred that it belongs to the class of "programme music." Its four movements are respectively entitled, "Vorspiel," "Thekla," "Wallenstein's Lager und Kapuzinerpredigt," and "Wallenstein's Tod." It is so long since I looked into Schiller that I must plead guilty to only the vaguest recollections of his great drama; and therefore hardly feel qualified to pronounce an opinion as to the way in which the programme is carried out in the music. But altogether apart from this it is possible to speak of the symphony on abstractly musical grounds; and, after all, the more music can be disconnected from anything extraneous, and appeal to the emotions and the intellect simply as music *per se*, the greater the effect it is likely to produce. In the hands of a master, a tone-giant such as Beethoven, programme music undoubtedly may be made very effective; though it should be remembered that in the most striking example we possess from his pen (the Pastoral Symphony), he himself expressly describes it as—"mehr Ausdruck der Empfindung als Malerei"—more expression of feeling than painting. But to what vagaries composers of smaller calibre may be led by their desire to illustrate a definite programme in music may be seen by those who are curious in such matters in the score of Rubinstein's "Don Quixote," which may be described as a huge practical joke for the orchestra.

To return, however, to Herr Rheinberger, he cannot be accused of carrying realistic imitation to too great an extent in the present work, which, though it can hardly be described as evincing the highest order of genius, is yet thoroughly sound, well constructed, and never dry music. Its style is founded more upon that of Beethoven than of the more modern school, while passages are here and there to be met with from which it may be inferred that the composer is not unfamiliar with the works of Schubert. The only actual reminiscences, however, of his predecessors, are to be found in the first movement, an *Allegro con fuoco* in D minor, in which, curiously enough, they abound. This allegro, which is constructed on well-defined and interesting subjects, is in its leading themes original enough; yet in the course of its developments we from time to time come across phrases bearing a most striking resemblance to music which we have heard before. Thus, on page 18 of the score we find a charming cadence for the clarinet which irresistibly recalls a passage near the close of the slow movement of Schubert's Octett; a little further on (pp. 21, 22) is a passage to be found almost note for note in the *stretto* of Beethoven's great "Leonore" overture; the following subject, page 23, forcibly reminds us of the opening theme of Beethoven's great "Rasumoufsky"

quartett in F, while its continuation (pp. 25 to 27) must have been unconsciously suggested by the first movement of the Pastoral Symphony. On the other hand, this allegro contains much that is both fine and new; especially good is the episode on page 35, of which much use is made in subsequent developments. Still, on the whole, this portion of the work is too suggestive of Beethoven to afford unmixed gratification, and is on that account inferior to the rest of the symphony. It is very amply, almost too amply, developed; indeed, Herr Rheinberger is not altogether free from the fault of diffuseness which so largely characterizes the greater portion of modern German music. The second movement of the work, "Thekla," *adagio non troppo*, in B flat, is charming throughout, constructed on most melodious subjects, and set off by tasteful orchestration. It is as a whole far superior to the first movement, though even here one is not altogether free from the impression of undue length. The third movement, "Wallenstein's Lager," which takes the place of the scherzo, is a march movement, in which, in addition to the ordinary full orchestra, military instruments (bass drum, cymbals, and triangle), are introduced. Here the subjects are excellent, full of spirit, and well treated; but the same want of conciseness to which reference has already been made shows itself again. The trio entitled "Kapuzinerpredigt" is quaint and interesting as music, though it requires a vivid imagination to trace the connexion between the theme and the title. The finale, "Wallenstein's Tod," a *moderato* in D minor, followed by an *allegro vivace* in the major, is on the whole the finest part of the work. Themes and treatment are alike excellent, and though very long the interest is fully maintained to the close. The movement is somewhat in the "fantasia" form, the changes of time and rhythm being frequent; but the feeling of unity is preserved, and the impression produced by the whole is satisfactory. All composers are aware that the finale is the most difficult part of any composition, and the fact that just in this point Herr Rheinberger should have been most successful speaks not a little for his ability.

A commendable feature of the entire work is its perfect clearness. From the first bar to the last the composer is never vague; he always knows what he has to say, though one may occasionally wish that he would not take so long to say it. He has abundance of ideas, and appears also to possess complete freedom in the technical handling of his material; and, so far as can be judged from a single work, he must be ranked as among the best of modern German composers, though, as already intimated, "Wallenstein" does not reveal the very highest order of genius.

Ebenezer Prout.

THE EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS ART AT LILLE.

Bruges: July 6, 1874.

The Exhibition of Works of Religious Art, now open in the Ancien Hôtel de la Préfecture, at Lille, is in many ways remarkable. Unfortunately there has been no attempt at classification, and works of art of every description are mixed up together in a manner that is very wearisome to the student; moreover, the committee, having

ample room at their disposal, have apparently admitted everything offered them, so much so that at least one-third of the objects exhibited are not worth even a passing glance. Had fewer objects been admitted, and these properly exhibited in suitable cases, the exhibition would have been far more attractive and interesting. The catalogue, except in so far as made up of extracts from other books, is almost worthless; the authorship and date attributed to many objects being simply absurd, and the descriptions occasionally even verging on the ridiculous, e.g. Nos 424, 494, 503, 1131, 1263, 1353, 1355, 1357. Many of the objects exhibited are not mentioned in the catalogue.

The section of manuscripts contains a few fine specimens. Of especial interest is a small quarto (7), the first portion of which contains twenty-two full-page miniatures by an English artist of the fifteenth century, unfortunately merely sketched in outline, the parts in gold being alone completed. Of these miniatures, St. Veronica holding up the Vernicle with two angels incensing, the Ascension, and St. Michael weighing a soul for whom the Blessed Virgin is pleading, are amongst the most remarkable; another curious composition represents three angels sustaining the Heart of the Redeemer, which the blind Longinus is in the act of piercing. The second portion—containing a calendar, the Office of the Blessed Virgin, penitential psalms, and Litany of the Saints, with small miniatures, initial letters and borders—is apparently the work of an artist of the North of England. The arms of the original proprietor and of his wife occur several times, these are (1) *gu.* a fess *arg.*, accompanied by three stars or two and one; and (2) *arg.* a fess *gu.*, accompanied by three clover leaves *az.* two and one.

Other noteworthy manuscripts are—the Old Testament (1), one of two volumes written by Goderannus, monk of the abbey of Lobbes, in 1084, containing twenty-eight miniatures and some initial letters of great character. Three manuscripts of the Apocalypse, one Anglo-Norman (38) of the thirteenth century, with seventy-three miniatures; another of c. 1360, with eighty-six miniatures, lent by the Seminary of Namur; and the third of the fifteenth century, with sixty-five miniatures. A *Pontificale Romanum* (5) with miniatures by an Italian artist of the fourteenth century. A Franciscan Breviary (32), fifteenth century. A French translation of Aristotle (72), c. 1360, with splendid miniatures, and several Flemish manuscripts, belonging to M. van der Cruisse de Waziers, of Lille. A copy of the Amiens missal (70), printed at Rouen in 1506, the prefaces and canon in manuscript, with four full-page miniatures, one representing St. Francis receiving the stigmata, and F. van Halewyn, sixty-fourth bishop of Amiens, kneeling at a *prie-Dieu*, forms a connecting link between the manuscripts and a very fair collection of early-printed French *Horae*.

Among the specimens of goldsmiths' work especially worthy of note are—a portable altar of Oriental alabaster, the border adorned with ten cloisonné enamels representing Christ, the Lamb, the Blessed Virgin, St. Faith, and the evangelistic symbols; another of porphyry with niello inscriptions and date 1106; the sides covered with plates of silver, on which are twenty-two half-length figures of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and saints in niello, both from the Abbey of Conques; a third, mounted in copper, with engraved border of foliage, early thirteenth century, from the cathedral of Namur.

The Abbey of Conques also contributes an A, said to have been given by Charlemagne, but perhaps of later date, which probably was originally meant to be suspended as pendant to an O from the upper arm of a two-branched cross. It is of wood, covered with silver plates, one face being covered with filigree work and crystal cabochons, the other with cloisonné enamels, filigree work, and an antique intaglio of Victory. At some later period the two limbs of the A have been

united at their base by a horizontal bar with two figures of angels with thurible and vessel of incense, of the twelfth century.

Here are also to be seen the well-known foot of the cross of the Abbey of St. Bertin (452), adorned with splendid Rhenish (more correctly Lotharingian) *champlevé* enamels of the twelfth century; an enamelled cross of similar style (504), without its foot, from the Abbey of Liessies; a double-branched cross, c. 1250 (500), from the Abbey of Clairmarais, set with relics surrounded by filigree work, the reverse with niellos representing Christ crucified, the Blessed Virgin, St. John, Adam rising, and the Evangelistic symbols. Another reliquary cross (501), from the Abbey of the Paraclete, of the thirteenth century, is richly adorned with filigree work, *champlevé* enamels, and engraved figures of Christ in glory, holding the globe in his right hand and the cross in his left; Christ crucified, and Adam rising from the tomb. Two altar crosses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, from Arras (451), and Boulogne (450), are also worthy of note.

A fleur-de-lis crown (502), the hoop set with relics protected by crystal cabochons, alternating with translucent enamels, and the fleurs-de-lys with pearls and jewels, is a fine specimen of thirteenth-century work, contributed by the Bishop of Amiens; it belonged formerly to the Abbey of the Paraclete, as did also a vase (503), of very chaste design, with a duodecagonal foot. The Cathedral of St. Omer has lent a lovely little pyx (466) of the commencement of the thirteenth century, adorned with filigree work and jewels. The show of altar vessels is, however, poor: there is only one chalice of note (470), and that more on account of its remarkable size and peculiar style than for any great artistic merit. A monstrance of the seventeenth century (453), from Roëulx, is a good specimen of the date.

Among the reliquaries are a large shrine with statuettes in silver, from Caudry; a *brachiale* of the thirteenth century, with niellos and filigree work; another of wood painted, with copper-gilt mountings set with stones; another (438) dated 1438; another containing relics of St. Hilary, given in 1518 by Charles de Croy, Prince of Chimay, and his wife Louisa de la Bret, sister of the King of Navarre. The church of Maubeuge contributes a reliquary monstrance of the fifteenth century (494), one of the finest specimens of its class: from the centre of an oblong base terminating at either end in a trefoil, rises a stem surrounded by architectural work of great delicacy; above the knob the stem branches off, taking the form of a double crook, the volutes of which support a horizontal crystal cylinder mounted in silver gilt. Two standing figures of angels in albs with outstretched wings sustain the extremities of the cylinder, surmounted by a canopied niche in which St. Aldegond is represented kneeling and receiving from a dove the veil preserved in the cylinder beneath. The face and hands of the saint and the angels are delicately painted. Other noteworthy reliquaries are: an enamelled shrine (435) of the twelfth century; a fourfoiled elliptical phylactery (477) of the thirteenth century, in which is enshrined a tooth of St. Nicolas surrounded by engraved foliage and filigree work set with stones; the reverse covered with a silver plate on which the Lamb of God is represented in repoussé work. A silver-gilt reliquary from the church of Beauchamps with statuettes of the Blessed Virgin and two saints, and an enamelled shield, also deserve mention. Another object of interest is a small monstrance in the form of a cylindrical crystal cross, supported by a circular foot, surrounded by a crown of thorns and surmounted by the Holy Name, in silver gilt adorned with translucent enamels. On the foot is this legend: + HEC SPINA DE CORONA DŌI SANCTA FUIT PRIMO MARIE REG. SCOT. MART: AB EA DATA COMITI NORTHEMB. MART: QVI IN MORTE MISIT ILLAM FILLE SVÆ ELIZÆ QVÆ DEDIT SOC. HANCO. I: WILS ORNAVIT AYRO. This is one of the

two thorns that belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. They were given by the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland to the provincial of the English Jesuits, and were long preserved at Watten. This one in 1763 was transported to Ghent, and belongs now to the church of St. Michael in that town; the other to Bruges, enshrined in an enamelled gold reliquary set with pearls, is at the college of Stonyhurst.

The church of St. James at Amiens contributes a beautiful figure in copper gilt of St. Nicolas, in full pontifical vestments, seated on a faldstool; by his side the tub, out of which are rising the three students whom the bishop is blessing: this is a fine work of the fifteenth century. Another fine silver statuette, from the cathedral of Namur, represents St. Blaize standing on an octagonal base. He is vested in chasuble, &c.; the mitre and episcopal staff are additions of the fifteenth century. The same church contributes a fine silver parcel-gilt triptych, enriched with most exquisite translucent enamels of the fourteenth century.

Here are also some fine episcopal and abbatial staves; the earliest specimen is that of St. Malo, bishop of Aleth in Brittany, of the sixth century, composed of pieces of ivory united by bands of copper gilt. From St. Omer there is an exquisite specimen of the thirteenth century, in copper gilt, terminating in a dragon's head, the crook and knob adorned with niello ornaments; from Maubeuge a staff in carved wood, with copper gilt crook, ornamented with foliage, apparently of the fourteenth century; another, of silver gilt, and enamelled (496), with statuettes in niches, of the end of the fifteenth, from the collection of M. de Beaufort.

The well-known "thurible of Lille" (505), a globe of pierced work resting on a simple hexagonal foot, the cover surmounted by an angel seated in the midst of the Three Children, is a choice work of the end of the twelfth century.

We must not omit to notice an ivory statuette of the Madonna of the fourteenth century (619), beneath an elegant canopy with folding wings on which are carved the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Presentation, and the Three Magi; a statuette in oak (571) from the Lower Rhine, c. 1520, representing St. Catherine trampling on the Emperor Maxentius; a finely-carved coffer (550) of the fourteenth century, with subjects and figures of saints, and an extensive collection of seals, medals and pilgrims' badges.

Among the most interesting ecclesiastical vestments are a chasuble (313) given by St. Thomas of Canterbury to the Abbey of St. Medard, at Tournay, which still preserves its original ample form, adorned with narrow orphreys of Sicilian manufacture. Another, from Maubeuge (413), of an Oriental stuff of pink silk and gold, of very unusual design, probably of the tenth century, with narrow gold orphreys of Sicilian manufacture, has unfortunately been mutilated. The church of St. Michael at Ghent contributes a chasuble, the cross and column of which are beautifully embroidered with scenes from the life of a saint, fifteenth century. A chasuble of red silk diapered with the Holy Name, with heartseases, violéts, and tongues of fire, the cross very narrow, with a finely executed figure of Christ crucified, has unfortunately lost the pearls which formerly adorned it; this chasuble was executed at Antwerp in 1500. The churches of Hazebrouc and of St. Maurice, at Lille, contribute vestments with embroidered orphreys of about the same date.

Among the specimens of altar-hangings are a fine frontal (297), embroidered with full-length figures of the Madonna and twelve Apostles, Burgundian work of the fifteenth century; a tapestry frontal (310), representing the Adoration of the Shepherds, with a kneeling figure of the donor; and another, embroidered in high relief, of the eighteenth century (311), from the church of St. Vedastus at Baillieu, representing the Adoration of the Magi and Shepherds.

Here are also a series of five paintings on coarse linen *al ugo d'erba* (229-233), representing subjects composed by Raphael for the tapestry hangings of the Sixtine Chapel, among which is the Conversion of St. Paul, the cartoon of which is lost.

The frame of a picture (1130) of the Saviour, with the donors kneeling accompanied by their children, and protected by SS. John Baptist and Barbara, is a good example of a class of decorative work, examples of which are seldom met with: the sides are occupied by twelve figures of prophets in canopied niches; and the upper part by nine angels with three scrolls bearing legends. Among several hundred paintings are a curious series (1121 to 1129), given to the cathedral of Amiens by masters of the confraternity of Pay Notre-Dame; the *Mass of St. Gregory* (1350), a portrait attributed to Christopher Amberger (1352), a delicate interior of a church by van Steenwijck (1310), a *Vanitas* signed "David Baillij pinxit A° 1651," and a *Descent from the Cross* (1277), by Quentin Varin of Beauvais, the master of Poussin.

This exhibition will be closed at the end of the present month. W. H. JAMES WEALE.

RE-OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT THE CORPS LÉGISLATIF. (Second Notice.)

Paris: July 1, 1874.

I acted prudently in not sending you a general article on the day of the re-opening of the Exhibition. Several cases, indeed several rooms, were only given to the public some days after. The arrangement is now complete. The second series will, perhaps, not bring in as much profit as the first, because the curiosity of the Parisians is exhausted, and society is beginning to leave town; but it is hoped that people from the provinces, whose children's holidays begin shortly, and foreigners who visit France just when the sun, the bright summer verdure, and the fruits deck her with her richest physical attractions, will help in their turn to fill the coffers of an undertaking which seeks to soften the most cruel position that men can occupy—exile voluntarily undergone.

I shall say but little of minor objects and curiosities: they are numerous, well-chosen, and varied. But precisely because of the interest that they excite, one cannot now speak of them in summary terms. No one but a specialist should take up his pen to write of ivories, enamels, specimens of glass and tapestry, arms, and carvings in wood; and to tell his readers what are the qualities which place such or such an object above or below the average of its class. Such a task I cannot undertake. I should think it out of place when addressing a journal which, like the ACADEMY, judges of things in their general bearings, and characterises details by a few short strokes. One must keep to the pursuit of beauty, unshackled by the special conditions of learning and science.

I will proceed to indicate very briefly the contents of the cases that the visitor comes to after crossing the vestibule, in the midst of which stands a Julius Caesar in bronze, modelled in Italy some years ago by M. Clésinger, at Rome, in the very presence of the ancient originals.

In gallery No. 2 are ancient objects of Jewish worship, belonging to M. Strauss; Japanese bronzes and ivories, belonging to the present writer; Sèvres porcelain, the property of M. L. Double, who has, in other galleries, a very choice selection of furniture of the eighteenth century; arms, enamels, ivories, and crystals—a first-rate show contributed by a wealthy retired dealer, M. Spitzer; objects of ordinary life, knives, forks, and spoons, violins, and fifes, lent by M. Achille Jubinal; specimens of Saxony porcelain, by M. Sapia; drawings by Clouet, Demoustier, and T. M. Moreau, belonging to different amateurs; and lastly, paintings of various schools.

On re-entering the long gallery on the right, the visitor sees in the centre the *Child with the Bunch of Grapes*, a sculpture by David d'Angers, and *Aeneas bearing Anchises on his Shoulders*, a sculpture of the school of Puget. In the cases are MSS. belonging to M. Feuille de Conches and M. Firmin Didot. On the wall are portraits, some of which are lent by the Academy of Medicine.

In the rooms opening on the court of the Palace and not on the garden, almost all the objects exhibited are new, consisting of furniture and busts of the French and Italian Renaissance; Rouen earthenware, belonging to M. Mailliet du Boulay; Flanders or Gobelins tapestry; or Boule furniture, among other pieces an admirable bookcase of black wood, inlaid with encaused copper, sold some time since to M. de Grefuhle by M. Spitzer. But, I repeat, I wish to confine myself to general indications. In England, the South Kensington Museum; in France, the Louvre, the Museum of the Hôtel Cluny, and, above all, the sale rooms, with their ever-changing contents, of the Hôtel Drouot, have placed curiosities within the reach of all students. Publications of all kinds, and catalogues better and better prepared, have given the public indications, general or precise, with regard to all the objects of all times and all countries. The public is tired of objects that are common or second-rate. It is therefore specialists of all nations above all who should be invited to pay a visit to this exhibition, and probably international communication has made them already aware of it.

In this room is a really admirable statue lent by the Luynes family, which to the present day had remained concealed from all eyes save those of intimate friends, in the château of Dampierre at Chevreuse. It is "Louis XIII. in his youth," by the French sculptor Rude. It was cast in silver in 1842. It occupies a kind of chapel at Dampierre, built and decorated by the architect Duban, by order of M. Albert de Luynes, for the express purpose of receiving and showing to the best advantage the figure of the King who was the benefactor of his family. On opening the curious journal of the health of Louis XIII., written every evening by his physician J. Herouard (published in two volumes octavo, by Messrs. Firmin Didot), you will see that on Monday, December 28, 1611, Louis had been put to bed at half-past nine, and slept till eleven; that he began to cry in a loud voice, half-asleep, "Oh! qu'il est beau, qu'il est beau, le leurre, le leurre, Luynes, Luynes!" a gentleman, adds Herouard, who kept his merlins. Such is the first indication in a private memorandum of the influence of Charles d'Albert, who became by degrees the counsellor and the right arm of the young king, who planned the murder of Marshal d'Ancre, and became Constable of France. He was then thirty-three, and the child nine. He had charge of the domestic birds, and knew how to make the little birds fly about the chamber and the galleries by means of trained *pies-grêches*.

Rude has represented Louis XIII. at about the age of fifteen: he is walking, carries a hazel stick in his hand, and wears a doeskin glove, and boots also of some fine skin, which show the form of the leg to above the knee. The other hand rests on the hip. Round his neck he wears a large ruff. The face, round, full, a little haughty and timid, rises above the long locks that flow down to the shoulders. A large round hat with plumes is set a little on the back of the head, and from the point of view of sculptural arrangement forms a *repoussoir* for the face, which thus presents itself in full light.

This statue is one of the finished masterpieces of the modern school. It has the nobility and grace of a person of high rank, in all the brightness and in all the charm of an age whose calm enjoyment is as yet untroubled. The young King thinks of nothing but his youth, his pleasure, the wish of the moment, the pleasure of being well-

dressed, of exercising his young energies in the chase without constraint. Never since the friezes of the Parthenon has any artist better expressed the suppleness and somewhat wild fatuity of the young human animal, and—but I fear I may be thought wanting in respect—of that particular variety of the human race which furnishes peoples with their shepherds. The costume is worn with an ease which at first view makes the spectator think that it is a copy of a contemporary painting of the beautiful young boy it represents. M. de Luynes was delighted with this statue, which Rude had only agreed to make on condition that he should show no sketch, should let no one enter his studio, should receive no advice. He had promised the sculptor 6,000 francs, and made him accept 10,000. The statue is just as it came from the casting, without any further alteration than a few unimportant strokes of the graver on the black watered-silk ribbon over the breast. The casting cost from 7,000 to 8,000 francs. The silver is worth about 16,000 francs. M. de Luynes has not allowed either moulding, or drawing, or photograph of it to be taken. It must be seen before it is restored to its solemn solitude at Dampierre by whoever wishes to pay his homage to one of the simplest and most attractive manifestations of modern naturalistic sculpture.

There are many instances of the shifting of public admiration in this Exhibition. I do not speak of works by the old masters. It would carry me too far, and our museums are receptacles of choice works which allow the critic to judge them more equitably. Yet one may assert that the voice of public opinion grows more and more severe with regard to easel pictures of the Italian school. Thus, the *Virgin of the Family of Orleans*, which is undoubtedly from the hand of Raphael, and which belongs to the collection of the Duc d'Aumale, would formerly have been the pretext for a crush. Now this little panel is regarded as a work full of high promise, but still without individual accent. Perhaps people go too far. The Virgin's face is assuredly less touching, less simple than that of the Virgins of Perugino; on the other hand, the body of the Bambino is modelled with a force of relief, a warmth in the contours which the early painters had not derived from their still timid studies of nature. It has not the same intimate beauty of expression as many oratory pictures, but it gives a foretaste of the great, the valiant decorator of the Roman School, who has transmitted to none the secret of his design, at once so natural and so heroic, so exact and so full.

Decamps is one of the moderns who lose much in this Exhibition. All agree in finding him black, bituminous, without transparency. One of his most famous pictures is here, a *Café at Smyrna*, belonging to the Duc d'Aumale. It does not answer to its reputation. Decamps in reality hardly saw Asia Minor. He only stayed there a few months. He was seduced by the picturesque costumes, and especially the rags. He looked at the jackets and breeches, the daggers and pistols, rather than at the people. In the same way he sought rather for the abrupt opposition of sun and shadow than for the delicate gradations of reflexions and half-tints. Now he pays the penalty. We see but too well that the greater part of his landscapes were composed with motives borrowed from the Forest of Fontainebleau and the neighbourhood of Toulon; that his types of Turks and Arabs were painted at Paris after models which he dressed with costumes brought from the country. This strikes a false note, while the bitumen which he heaped on to contrast with the pure white which he spread with the palette-knife has grown to positive blackness, and conveys an impression very different from the mysterious depths of Rembrandt, or the fleeting reflections of Eugène Delacroix.

I will speak another time of Eugène Delacroix, who has here one of his masterpieces of movement and poetry, the *Assassination of the Bishop*

of Liège by Guillaume de la March. His work assumes higher importance day by day in the estimation of men who are really sensible of the higher qualities of art. It is the same with the landscape painter Théodore Rousseau. Your critics might come and take valuable notes on this master. Ten of his paintings have been collected here, some of which, as the *Alley of Chestnuts*, rejected by the jury of the Salon of 1834, are masterpieces. The rest belong to little-known collections, and have produced the greatest effect. No modern landscape painter in our school has shown a greater perception of design and composition. He is a great classic.

I have just written of Théodore Rousseau, "he is a great classic." My pen has made a start as if it was a vulgar pen torn from an academician's wing. Yet this start has made me reflect awhile, and it is with a twofold feeling of sadness and of consolation that I shall end this letter.

Do not view my words in the light of a challenge. They are the brief expression of the feelings of the modern public toward this master, so long despised, persecuted by unworthy cabals, who, had he died five years earlier, would have known nothing but the blows, insults, and bitterness of conflict. The Institute persecuted the romantic school, and especially Théodore Rousseau, with an obstinacy that free England will never be able to understand. And in whose name? In the name of an artist whose qualities as a designer are beyond dispute, but whose qualities as a painter and composer are so null, so negative, that one is driven to ask how such a mystification could have triumphed so long.

It is of Ingres that I would speak, of Ingres, whose defeat is here so complete that his most faithful admirer, M. Frédéric Reiset, has not dared to let his pictures remain on view during the second part of the Exhibition, among others the famous *Venus Anadyomene*. The *Spring* alone meets with some favour, but favour of a lukewarm sort, such as was shown towards it when it appeared at your Universal Exhibition of 1862. It is criticised, not without reason, as commonplace in expression, and involved in the lower extremities. *Oedipus consulting the Sphinx* has good bits of study, but David, without trouble or sweating over his canvas, has painted many others. *Stratonicus* is scarcely superior to the *Massacre of the Duke of Guise*, by Paul Delaroche; and again, Paul Delaroche would never have employed such violent reds and harsh greens. The wearisome and paltry archaeology of this picture, which is saved, however, by the tragic and feverish bearing of the young man, who is casting a glance of love and death on his mother-in-law, has been the starting-point of all the pseudo-Greek and pseudo-Roman archaeology of M. Gérôme. What a gloomy school! What a disastrous system of instruction is this eternal transmission of formulas! What an abandonment of all chance of fresh life in drawing, in composition, in imagination! What a fatal enlistment of all mediocre talents, all undecided characters, all hypocritical weaknesses, to form an army which should seize all positions, drive out all who will not truckle, crush all originalities. The French school was near perishing. It is the public good sense which is in a fair way to save it. Ingres, to repeat with variations a witty saying, was invented to be the bread of the Professors and candidates at the Institute.

Yet how great was the school that sent him forth! But he could not draw from it the higher teaching, which is the incessant study of nature, under the influence of breadth of mind and right feeling. David, his master, crushes him here by the neighbourhood of two portraits of young women, two sisters, Mesdames d'Orvilliers, the one a laughing brunette, the other a blonde of a more serious turn. What a chaste and delicate feeling for female beauty! What a bright palette! What a free and simple touch! This poor Ingres, even in his *Berlin*, seems like a convict, painting

with a brush of iron wire in the grey light of a cell. David in 1790 painted these two beautiful young women, with all the freedom of an artist who is master of his doctrine, master of his means, master of his models. These two portraits are the great success of this Exhibition, and are alone worth the journey for whoever wishes to judge of the French school.

In spite of the neighbourhood of these paintings, the solidity and bold relief of which delude the senses, Ingres nevertheless remains a master with whom one will always have to reckon. His drawings after nature, lent by the Museum of his native town of Montauban, reveal a concentrated and original nature, a passionate student, endowed in the choice of detail with a taste worthy of the Greek artists. His part in the future will be twofold: you find in Museums paintings which are almost comic, such as the *Maréchal de Berwick receiving the Gold Collar*, and in the artist's ateliers studies after the model showing an accent, a style, a distinction, which place him beside the early Italian masters, and which are superior to David's study-drawings. He had the gift of feeling for beauty, but his understanding was below the level of that mission which consists in making use of form to express feeling. PH. BURTY.

THE FABRICATION OF ANTIQUES.

WE have already drawn attention to the dangers which beset unwary and uninformed travellers in the East, in being led to purchase spurious antiques, palmed off upon them as genuine, but which have in most cases been manufactured on the spot to satisfy the growing taste for archaeological remains. The success which has attended this branch of questionable industry has given such confidence to its prosecutors, that, instead of hiding their operations in isolated and covert localities, they have carried the scene of their labours into the most important cities of the East, scarcely one of which is now without its manufactory of ancient relics. Dr. A. D. Mordtmann, who tried in vain to save the Berlin Academy from falling into the snare set for them by the expert Greek manuscript forger, K. Simonides, has lately written from Constantinople, warning the readers of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the nefarious traffic going on at the present time in the Turkish and Greek dominions in false coins, statues, ornaments, arms, and written documents of every kind. He informs us that one of the most successful manufactories in Constantinople is devoted entirely to the fabrication of coins of the time of Constantine and his mother. The first step in the process is to oxydise bronze plates, made by an ordinary coppersmith, after which they are decorated with the serpent-twined column, the obelisk on the Hippodrome, the heads of the Emperor and Empress Helena, and various other well-known characteristics of the period, and when sufficiently corroded and chipped to meet the requirements of their supposed origin, they are offered for sale by confederate dealers in antiquities, who profess to have obtained them from workmen engaged in pulling down old houses near the Hagia Sophia. The inscriptions are usually made up of disjointed Greek and Latin letters incapable of being reduced to legible words. A few years ago a Greek trader sold some specimens to the Russian Governor-General of the Crimea, who forwarded them to St. Petersburg, where the committee of the Archaeological Museum took the precaution of writing to Constantinople to enquire into their authenticity, and thus escaped being duped; but the supply is by no means exhausted, for in the course of the present year some have been offered for sale to Dr. Mordtmann. It is not improbable, therefore, that some of these precious objects may at present be on their way to our shores, for we learn from the communications of Dr. Mordtmann that a Cappadocian trader of Constantinople, named Agob, and supposed in this case to be rather the duped than the duper, is

making the tour of Europe, provided with an enormous quantity of false coins, which he offered for sale last summer at Vienna during the time of the Exhibition. Athens, it would seem, is not behind modern Byzantium in the arts of spurious fabrication, and, if report does not belie him, a certain Greek monk is at present doing a good business in Athens by manufacturing ancient Greek coins. Their composition has been regulated by such profound numismatic knowledge that it requires much learning and very great technical experience to distinguish them from their genuine prototypes. This ingenious ecclesiastic shows his knowledge of human nature by choosing his agents among herdsmen and shepherds of the provinces, from whom tourists and scientific explorers have the opportunity afforded them of purchasing objects that certainly could not be obtained in Athens itself, where they are never offered for sale, although it is known that they are carried by special emissaries to Constantinople and some of the larger capitals of Europe. Shiraz, in Persia, rejoices in a skilled coppersmith, called Decherad, who can reproduce to perfection any Mohammedan gem or coin that the travelling connoisseur may desire, and he is thus able to extract from the pockets even of not wholly ignorant collectors as much as forty ducats for a silver coin made in his own manufactory to represent the genuine piece struck for the Khalif Ali. Bagdad sends forth gems on which Sassanian busts and Pehlevi inscriptions are reproduced with masterly skill. One of these represents King Hormuzd I., and was copied from the genuine stone after its purchase by Omar Pasha from the original owner, Madame Prokesch. The only difference in the copy was that half of the legend had been left out, and an eagle substituted in its place. Dr. Mordtmann states that one of these gems came twice into his hands, and that on the second occasion, after having been carried to Damascus and Jerusalem, it reappeared at Constantinople, with the addition of six letters to the inscription which it had previously borne. The learned German professor is deeply concerned at a report which has been conveyed to him, to the effect that the British Museum has purchased some of these well-made Bagdad antiquities for the sum of 2,000*l.*, and although he trusts that two of the noughts may at all events be referred to Eastern hyperbole, he is of opinion that if the authorities of our national Museum paid only 20*l.*, they have undoubtedly been swindled to that amount. He draws attention to the fact, that although the Pehlevi characters are admirably done, they never admit of being reduced to legible words, much less to sense.

Dr. Mordtmann some time since again wrote to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to draw attention to the increasing daring with which the fabrication of spurious antiques and their sale are being prosecuted at Constantinople and in other eastern capitals. The evil is undoubtedly assuming very considerable dimensions if we are to accept Dr. Mordtmann's assurance that the greater part of the collection recently purchased in the East by no less a connoisseur than the Count de Gobineau, and described by him in the *Revue Archéologique* (Mars 1874), consists of modern or other spurious stones and medals. One of the stones, No. 273 on the plate, bears in Pehlevi characters the inscription *Palikari Hasam*, and thus contrives to blend together modern Persian, modern Greek, and Mohammedan elements in one pretended antique. The cuneiform characters inscribed on some of the gems are, moreover, said to be drawn with a want of exactness that could only deceive those who were thoroughly ignorant of them; while some of the stones and tablets are flagrantly evident copies of the rock-carvings at Uejük in Asia Minor.

Dr. Mordtmann especially warns collectors of a spurious gem fabricated by Persians, and at present being offered for sale at Constantinople. It is elliptical in form, and represents the right side

of the head and bust of a monarch, with beard and hair cut in the Assyrian style, with a large pendant in the ear, and wearing a pointed Scythian cap. The inscription, consisting of two rows of beautifully and correctly cut Pehlevi characters, is as follows:—

Malkan Malka Iran Rastichi Parsum
Rim Schahran iathi Nasridachai.

The three first words signify "King of the Kings of Iran," for which the artificer may have found many patterns. The remaining words mean "the just Parsum," and may, Dr. Mordtmann conjectures, have been copied from his own work, *On Stones carved with Pehlevi Legends*, or from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. xiii. It would appear that the resemblance between the personal name "Parsum" and the word "Persian" led to the adoption of this legend; and, if so, it further proves that the fabricator was a European, or at least not a genuine Persian of Ispahan, since all natives call their country Iran, and use the word "Pars" merely to indicate one of the provinces of Persia. The second line would seem to be a more original, but less felicitous specimen of artistic patchwork: *Rim* being the Turkish for "Rome," *Schahran* probably a mistaken rendering of *Schahriar*, monarch, and *iathi* a translation of "who." Thus, then, the entire inscription would have to be rendered as follows: "The King of the Kings of Iran, the just Persian, the monarch of Rome, Nasridachai." The last word seems to be a false rendering of "Nasreddin," the name of the present Shah of Persia. Such is the interpretation given by the learned German professor of this ingenious patchwork specimen of numismatic art, which is at present being offered for sale at Constantinople for the modest sum of 2,000 *fr.*

ART SALE.

At a sale of prints, held on Saturday and Monday by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, some etchings by Claude were disposed of. One lot, consisting of two prints—*A Wooden Bridge* (second state), and a third state of the *Sunset* (No. 15 in Robert Dumesnil's catalogue)—fetched 13*l.* Messrs. Holloway purchased, for 23*l.*, a first state of Claude's *Campo Vaccino*. Of Albert Dürer's work, a *Melancholia* was sold to Messrs. Colnaghi for 40*l.*, and a fine impression of his *Adam and Eve* to Messrs. Ellis and White for 53*l.* Of Lucas van Leyden's work, there was sold, for 30*l.*, a *Conversion of St. Paul*. Marc Antonio was richly represented by many things which fetched high prices. A remarkable impression of this master's engraving of *Adam and Eve* realised no less a sum than 485*l.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

LEICESTER SQUARE, swept and garnished by Baron Grant, presents an appearance compounded of the second-rate French *place*, and the third-rate British pleasure-ground or tea-garden. But London must be grateful for what it gets, and glad to have cleared away a long-lingering eyesore. In the centre stands a reproduction of the best-known statue of Shakspeare, superintending four water-spouting dolphins: not a very intellectual or happy combination. At each of the four ends of the enclosure is a bust of a celebrated resident of Leicester Square: this was a highly reasonable and apposite form of sculptural adornment, and the men singled out are more than worthy of the selection. By far the best of the four, as a work of art, is the Hogarth by Mr. Woolner—very bold and life-like, with a face which seems to challenge every person and object that it scrutinises—a fighting man in the lists of art. The costume of the time is slightly indicated, and effectively managed. Newton, by Mr. Calder Marshall, has an aspect of calm introspective thought; so far the bust is approvable, but it does not reach a high point of either expression or execution. Reynolds is by Mr. Weekes,

and is represented in his presidential hat and gown. The handling is skilful, and the half-opened mouth and other facial details show us at once who is portrayed; the sidelong glance, however, seems rather wanting in apt significance, and the nose is more firmly moulded than that with which Reynolds, in his own portraits, has credited himself. In these three busts the eyes, with eyeballs and pupils, are fully sculptured. In the fourth example—Hunter, by Mr. Noble—only a slight elevation of surface indicates the eyeballs. This leaves the head less vivid and telling, and in other respects we think Hunter the least satisfactory work of the four. He has a somewhat puffy, loose-fleshed look, and reminds one altogether, if partly of Hunter, partly also of Charles Kean: the bust is bluntly stuck on to its pedestal, without anything to be called composition.

AN Exhibition comprising the works of art belonging to the Municipality of Paris which were in the Salon of the present year, together with those purchased at the close of the Salon, and some completed since 1870, is now on view in the Salle de Melpomène at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The last-mentioned class includes two pictures by Tony Robert Fleury, for the church of St. Bernard; two models of angels, by Falguière, for the church of St. Francis Xavier; the models of two statues for the new prefecture of police, by Chapu and Gruyère, etc.

SEVENTY-FIVE architects have sent in plans for the proposed Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. They have just selected six of their number to form part of the jury which is to award the prizes, consisting of sums of 12,000, 8,000, and 5,000 francs, and seven sums of 1,500 francs each. All the plans sent in are to be exhibited shortly in one of the wings of the Palace of Industry.

THE *Chronique* records that a rich merchant of Madrid, M. Bosch, has established for the benefit of Spanish artists, who at present enjoy few advantages of the kind, a permanent exhibition of works of art. The new gallery has been opened with great *éclat*, and many artists have already lent some of their finest works. M. Carlos de Haës, who is described as "l'un des plus grands paysagistes de notre temps," has sent four admirable pictures. There are some water-colour, and three oil paintings by M. Fortuny, and "une petite merveille," signed "Doningo" and entitled *Les Saltimbanques*. Among the less known but rising painters, the same note mentions the names of MM. Augustin Lhardy, Sala, and Garrido, the latter little more than a child.

WE learn from the *Builder*, that the first of the series of statues of distinguished statesmen, which it is proposed to place in Parliament Square, opposite Palace Yard, is now nearly completed. It is a full-sized bronze statue of the late Lord Derby, and is the work of Mr. Noble. The site is in the centre of the southern garden, and the pedestal is of red Aberdeen granite, polished and adorned with a chain of oak leaves and acorns in bronze. On the sides bas-reliefs will be placed representing the statesman in the House of Commons, at a Cabinet Council, during his installation as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in some scene typical of his exertions during the cotton famine. A similar statue to Lord Palmerston is in progress, and will be erected in the centre of the ground facing Palace Yard.

ONCE more there is talk of a statue to Cromwell, this time in Manchester. It is offered as a gift to the town by a lady of whom all we know is derived from the statement of the town clerk that she is "very dear to Mr. Alderman Heyward." Possibly it is Mrs. Alderman Heyward. The application for a site came from Mr. Noble, to whom the execution of the statue has been entrusted. The discussion will revive in many minds the "divine scorn" of Thomas Carlyle's *Latter-day Pamphlets* on Hudson's statue:—

"Shall Cromwell have a statue? Side by side with

a sacred Charles the Second, sacred George the Fourth, and the other sacred Charleses, Jameses, Georges, and Defenders of the Faith, I am afraid he wouldn't like it! Let us decide provisionally, No."

In Manchester the great Protector is to have an open-air site to himself, so that the sarcasm loses something of its point.

THE Paris *Journal Officiel* has announced that a portrait, by Nattier, of Mme. Adelaide, daughter of Louis XV., is about to be placed in one of the galleries of the French School. Before September 4 this portrait was hanging in the palace of St. Cloud.

LOUIS AUGUSTIN MULLERET, who died a short time ago in Paris, at the age of seventy, was one of the few modern artists in metal whose works can be compared with those of the Renaissance period. He was employed for six years in England, by the well-known firm of Hunt and Roskell, but returned to Paris in 1854, and entered the manufactory at Sèvres, where he continued until 1872. To the end of his life he remained devoted to his favourite art, and even in his last agony his son saw his hand working as though with a chisel and mallet.

FROM the Fourth Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, which has just been issued, we learn that the arrangement of the coins and medals belonging to the Mint, including those presented by Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, has been completed, and a descriptive catalogue has been compiled by Mr. William Webster. The whole collection is now open to the inspection of the public in the museum attached to the Die Department, and is interesting as illustrative of the successive changes in design and execution which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon Kings to the present day. Among the coins of special interest in the collection may be mentioned a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage, namely, the substitution of the royal shield of arms for the cross with "pellets" at the angles, which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins, and illustrates the great advance in art made during this reign. Other coins of great numismatic interest are the "Oxford crown," the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the Mint during the Civil War, which is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist struck at Oxford before its surrender by the Royalist force in 1646; and the celebrated "petition crown" by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the Mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.

Steps have been also taken for the examination of the records of the Mint, under the direction of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. These relate to a period of more than two centuries, and still remain in the custody of this department. The examination applies to all documents of a date anterior to 1850, and is made with a view to the preservation of such books and papers as are of interest, and the destruction of such as are now valueless.

Mr. Fremantle concludes his report with a reference to the question of the reconstruction of the Mint buildings and the renewal of the machinery, a matter which has been under consideration since the year 1870 and is still undecided. It seems imperatively necessary that a remedy should be provided, the condition of the department being a source of serious disadvantage to this branch of the public service.

THE French Government have taken the laudable resolution of rescuing from further destruction all so-called Druidical monuments by declaring that monolithic and similar remains are to be considered as the property of the State, and under its protection. This measure has special reference to the department of Morbihan, in Brittany, where the peasants have for ages been in the habit of

using the monoliths of Carnac and Auray for building and other purposes, until the number has been reduced to a few hundreds, although, according to the statement of Canon Moreau, who wrote in the sixteenth century, there were in his time between 13,000 and 15,000 menhirs still remaining. The principal monument at Carnac is the property of private individuals, but by the intervention of the Government it will be so far appropriated by the State as to be placed officially under the charge of the commune in which it is situated, and which will be held responsible to Government for the preservation of the ruins. The Carnac monument consists of ten avenues formed by eleven rows of menhirs, and all leading towards the central cromlech, which is raised on the top of a hill about 1,500 metres distant from the entrance to the avenues.

THE STAGE.

MONSIEUR SARDOU'S LAST COMEDY.

L'Oncle Sam, the so-called comedy of American life and manners, which has been acted during this week at the Queen's Theatre, by the accomplished players of the Paris Vaudeville, is one of the poorest works that ever proceeded from the pen of a clever and generally laborious man. It is a farce in five acts: relieved and for the moment made interesting by one dramatic situation. They say that nothing is so easy to write as a book of travels about some land unknown to the civilised world. The unknown is always wonderful; and the man who penetrates, or tells you he has penetrated, to, say, a region of Central Asia, makes all his statements and all his representations under the comforting sense that there are few who will be able to contradict him. And this is the flattering unction which Monsieur Sardou must have laid to himself when writing for his fellow-countrymen about the society of New York. His reckoning was probably imprudent. There are enough travelled Parisians to set him and his neighbours right. Even the French will not believe that in New York society divorce is so common that it is no unusual thing for a woman to introduce, with great *sang-froid*, her second husband to her first. They will not believe that an American girl will go away to Saratoga for a day or two with a young Frenchman who happens to admire her, nor will they believe that New York men of business may with impunity sell people irreclaimable marshes at the price of real estate. And even if they believed all this—not one word of which can they believe, despite the common Parisian credulity—they would still demand that a comedy should contain something to laugh at; and that a dramatic work which it takes three hours to act should contain more than one dramatic situation—more than one moment of serious interest. M. Sardou's latest comedy is a thing of the wildest improbability, unrelieved by wit. It is admirably acted; and it showed to the Parisians "some new thing," and so they went to see it at the Vaudeville; but the play itself was condemned wherever common sense remained. It is part of M. Sardou's diligent attempt to build his fortune and undermine his fame. No other writer of equal repute would have given his *imprimatur* to this piece. The younger Dumas has sickened us with physiological studies; but he was interested in them himself. He has done nothing that has not cost him serious labour; and if his treatment of social questions is open to reproach, it is so chiefly on the very ground of its gravity. He has invented a philosophy—dark to the rest of us—and has pursued it at the expense of an effect that should be purely artistic. But a wild farce, cut up into five acts, he has not yet misnamed a comedy. Nor would M. Emile Augier—a graceful poet: an analytical student—have done this thing. He knows humanity better than stage tradition, and could not sacrifice truth to character for the sake of a telling exit.

The one dramatic situation which M. Sardou has contrived in *L'Oncle Sam*, is that in which the very fast American heroine is placed, when having been to Saratoga, or whatever other watering-place it may be, with the young Frenchman who admires her, she finds herself suddenly struck with love of him—love for the first time in a feverish life, and love just at the moment when she sees he can no longer respect her. Here is a strong short scene of passionate shame and self-condemnation, acted by Mdle. Massin with vigour and emotion and seeming impulse, and then the thing is done. The redemption of a woman through a sincere love—that has long indeed been recognised as a fine and fitting theme for dramatic treatment: it is treated incidentally in *Les Idées de Madame Aubray*: it is treated by Balzac in *Splendeurs et Misères* with a profounder knowledge and more consummate art. The theme is too great for Monsieur Sardou. He sees its stage-effectiveness, and not its human interest. And so he touches it, and goes contentedly away, to his river-steamboat medley of society—to his trade adventurers, his scheming widows, his sensuous theologians, and his spiritual wives.

Mdle. Massin acts the fast heroine with grace and with a suitable coolness. For until the journey to Saratoga or elsewhere, Miss Sarah, though audacious, is an unstirred person who does for herself in New York, with undeniable shrewdness, what decorous mothers in our Mayfair are no doubt falsely suspected of doing for their offspring. Is it a question of marriage? She will make excellent terms. But the whole thing is unreal. No good acting can make it real, and Mdle. Massin's acting is good throughout—better, much, than four or five years ago, when she was at the Gymnase—and, at the one dramatic moment, really fine and impressive. M. Train's part—that of the young French lover—though not an excellent one, is perhaps the best the piece can show. One or two good sentences, of which the sentiment must have been applauded very heartily on the Boulevards—sentences which recall the quiet virtues of the French country side, amidst the noisy hotel come-and-go of the Fifth Avenue—are spoken by him with feeling and good effect. M. Parade, who plays *L'Oncle Sam*—Sarah's uncle, busy with speculation, indifferent to her fate—is always M. Parade and nobody beside, though M. Parade's nationality is sometimes American, as in *L'Oncle Sam*, and sometimes French, as in *Nos Intimes*, and sometimes Dutch, as in *Les Pattes de Mouche*. His temperament is always the same: heavy-eyed, stolid, phlegmatic; slow of movement and thick of utterance—in every part he plays he is incarnate dullness, with a wearisome persistency, and the artistic effect which he produces, though genuine at first, and even too distinctly individual and his own, becomes, with familiarity, repugnant. M. St. Germain, an actor of not undeserved distinction, does his utmost, and it is much, for the not very intelligible character of Gyp: a character which we spare ourselves the burden of discussing.

And Mme. Fargueil? The stage-experience of a quarter of a century leaves her in undiminished possession of vigour, brightness, and alacrity, and M. Sardou, in mercy to her and to the public, has given her a character which has nothing of improbable. She is an everyday Frenchwoman, settled in America, and so far mistress of her wits that she can not only fight her own battle against the speculators, who sell her valuable marshes, but can at a given crisis become the advocate of her young fellow-countryman when Sarah's mercenary relatives are asking of him damages for the scandal of which Sarah is the ultimate cause. The character, though natural enough in life, is not provided with sufficient motive on the stage. She has little to do and very much to say. It is pleasant to find Mme. Fargueil have very much to say, but it would not be wholly a loss if what she said were somewhat to the point. In place of this she talks, with

witty shrugs, of social questions; explains America, à la Victorien Sardou, to her young travelling friend; and irritatingly reminds us of how well she could do something, had she but something to do. Such charm as the character has, as seen at the Queen's Theatre, is due to Madame Fargueil's personality; but she cannot give it quite the charm after all which she gave to a very similar character in *Pattes de Mouche*—a piece in which there was really something to bustle about: some excuse, though only an airy one, for that crispness and alertness of gesture which are so peculiarly Madame Fargueil's own. Still even here, where there is so little to do, notice how sure she is of every effect. The slightest movement tells what it is meant to tell—a lifting of the eyelid, a fugitive smile—how little and how much. Here is a theatrical artist who knows not only the value of movement, but the value of silence. Without youth, without notable beauty, here is social charm, social ease. It is not an actress who parades the stage, but a witty woman of the world, who knows everything before you can tell her—surmises everything before you can hint—and whose presence pervades the place like an aroma, or the sense of colour. She brightens the society in which she moves. This charm, in its essence not of the stage, is possessed by only two or three among English theatrical artists—most of all perhaps by Charles Mathews, if we remember that a man must "wear his rue with a difference." With Charles Mathews, it is the greater part of his genius—a genius which in one's new praise of new powers like Mr. Irving's, must not be forgotten because he has had it for forty years, instead of for four. Acting like Madame Fargueil's—charged, I know well, with certain mannerisms to be discovered only when one is familiar with her art—is, in its subtle and delicate expressiveness, in its finesse, its continuity and its apparent ease, the best lesson of which young English actors can avail themselves, if they wish to be artists, and English playgoers, if they wish to be judges. FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THERE have been changes of programme at two West-End theatres, though the changes have brought nothing quite new. The Vaudeville now gives Mr. Gilbert's little after-piece, *Creatures of Impulse*, at the end of the evening, after the telling comedy. An actress new to the theatre—and known as Miss Amalia—appears in the piece, and so does Mr. Righton, whose engagement continues. At the Strand there have been two revivals. *Paul Pry*—the famous old last century comedy in which the American Mr. Clarke was successful two or three years ago—has been reproduced with that clever young actor, Mr. Edward Terry, in the principal part; and the old comedy, which, truth to say, is not, from a literary point of view, the most favourable of its class, is followed by a burlesque which as an after-dinner entertainment is not at all to be despised.

THE Standard Theatre is occupied for the moment by Mr. Craven Robertson's company—organised for the performance, in the provinces, of Mr. T. W. Robertson's little comedies. For the purpose which it sets before itself, the company is sufficiently capable. This week *Caste* has been given at the Standard. Last week it was *School*.

THE *Times* has published, and we also, with other journals, have received a letter from the manager of the French plays at the Princess's, in which Messrs. Valnay and Pitron invite subscriptions to enable them to continue an enterprise which they have thus far conducted with a good deal of spirit and with unceasing pains and care. They offer, in return for the subscriptions which they solicit, tickets for the performances which they propose to give during this and the next season; and they are probably not wrong in believing that the number of obstacles that have been occasioned them through the treatment of the licensing authorities will secure for them some

substantial proofs of sympathy. They willingly engage to acknowledge, either directly or in the public prints, any contributions which they may receive. A very large number of French families in London are now dependent for their support upon the continuance of the French plays in this capital.

MDME. FAVART has given one representation at the theatre at Vichy, where Mdme. Fargueil and Mdle. Croizette are also engaged for flying visits.

THOSE Paris newspapers that are wont to devote two or three columns every day to the minor gossip of the theatres, are very hard up for the material for their work. The gentleman who goes about from play-house to play-house every evening, bringing back to *Figaro* the all-important news of Mdle. Blanche Pierson's last gown, and of who talked with Sarah Bernhardt in her box on an opening night, appears to be suddenly unequal to the great occasion. He has disappeared from the columns of M. de Villemessant's journal.

RETURNING to the discussion of Jules Janin as a critic, M. Francisque Sarcey—who is probably out of town, and finds it convenient to discuss something that he has not got to go to the theatre to see—recapitulating in *Le Temps* what he said last week about Janin's reputation being due to the discovery of a new manner, further avers that the manner consisted in always treating himself as superior to the thing or person to be criticised. And in support of this statement, M. Sarcey quotes a confession of Janin's faith, made many years ago in his long-talked-of *feuilleton*:—

"Il faut bien se persuader," says Jules Janin, "que les gens qui vous lisent, n'ouvrent pas un journal dans le but de savoir si le comédien a été sublime. . . . Je vous le répète, car je vous l'ai déjà dit, vous tous qui exercez l'art de la critique, il faut d'abord songer à vous: après quoi vous songerez au poète, au musicien, au décorateur, au machiniste: il faut avant tout que le lecteur vous honore et vous estime: qu'il s'inquiète avant tout de vous-même, après quoi il s'inquiètera, s'il a le temps, de toutes ces choses futiles, éphémères, inertes, qui ne sont que le prétexte de vos discours."

This speciality in Janin's work—for he was one of the few men who not only make theories, but act upon them—has perhaps too much escaped his English eulogists. There has been innocently quoted a criticism on Rachel, which reads as a pleasant narration made the day after her performance. It is nothing of the kind. When, five and twenty years ago, Janin saw Rachel in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, no doubt he wrote about something else—it was only when the Paris public was seeing Favart, a little time ago, that he took to writing about Rachel. It was consistency on his part. He enjoyed writing. The subject did not matter—or rather it must be known, only in order that it might be avoided. To write an article three columns long was almost the easiest thing in the world to him. Perhaps it might have been better for his fame if he had recollected that there was one thing easier still—not to write it.

THE French classical drama has been played during the week, at the Saint James's Theatre, by Mdle. Agar and a company selected to support her. Mdle. Agar was for some years the leading actress of the Odéon, which theatre she left about the time of the war, and was engaged for a brief period at the Théâtre Français. The pieces in which she usually appears—those known in France as belonging to *le grand répertoire*—are not such as can commend themselves to English audiences of the present time. In Paris, too, they are more talked about than genuinely cared for. To modern playgoers Corneille has nothing to say, and Gérôme knew this very well when for this year's Salon he painted a picture of the French tragic writer reading to the young Molière a new manuscript drama. Evidently Molière was in advance of his age—he has the air of finding Corneille's piece uncommonly dull to listen to. If it can ever be otherwise than dull, stilted, and unnatural—save indeed in the hands of the genius of

Rachel—Mdle. Agar would make it so. She is, in her own way, and Corneille's way, an accomplished artist, gifted to begin with with a commanding figure and a rich, powerful, and flexible voice; and she has improved these gifts by years of practice, guided by a certain sense of grace and dignity. Her delivery is very varied, and so she manages to break the monotony of the long speeches—an art which she possesses, of course, in common with all those who inherit the traditions of the Français and the Odéon—and her attitudes are all elaborately studied; her draperies are statuesque. It would perhaps be too much to say that she can make *Horace* deeply interesting; at all events she can make it endurable. Like classic statues, she and all her fellow-actors are more expressive by the figure than the face. They do not so much endeavour to represent individuals, as to give emotions bodily form. They are not *Horace*, *Camille*, *Sabine*; but valour, rage, despair, resignation. Or rather, this is what they try to be—this is what Rachel succeeded in being; but, take her for all in all, she has had no successor. And until some terrible genius like Rachel shall arise, French classic tragedy will not live again. When such a genius does arise, she will probably pass it and its puppets by, for some new work with which modern humanity has to do. At the St. James's Theatre the audiences have been scanty. Yet Mdle. Agar's performance is, by reason of her grace and her perfect enunciation and perfect emphasis, a profitable lesson. One can understand that Pall Mall should stop away from any performance at the neighbouring playhouse which doesn't happen to be a *cancon*; but where were the school-girls for whom Corneille is proper? Where was Harley Street, and where Bedford Square?

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A CONCERT consisting entirely of Russian and Polish music, be its merits great or small, can at least lay claim to attractiveness on the score of novelty. How little we really know of Russian composers will be sufficiently seen from the enumeration of the names of those who were represented at the sixth summer concert at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. Specimens were given from the works of Glinka, Warlamow, Tarnofsky, Chopin, Bortniansky, Klimoffsky, Tchaikoffsky, Leschetizky, Rubinstein, Lasariew, Dargomijsky, and Zarzycki—as interesting a series of exercises in pronunciation as has ever been brought together in a programme in this country. All these names, if we except Chopin and Rubinstein, are little more than names even to musicians in England, and on this account the concert demands a somewhat more detailed notice than has been given to the summer concerts which have preceded it. A programme containing a round dozen of absolute novelties is indeed a rarity; and the great variety of its contents increases the difficulty of adequately estimating it.

The musician to whom, and with justice, most prominence was given was Glinka—perhaps, on the whole, the most distinguished composer Russia has as yet produced. He was born in 1804 and died in 1857 (not 1837, as given by a misprint in the programme.) His best-known work on the Continent is the opera *Life for the Czar*, which still keeps the stage in Germany. From this work two movements were given on Saturday—a polonaise and chorus, sung by the Crystal Palace choir, and a recitative and air, given by Madame Smida. The former is a showy and lively piece, brilliantly though somewhat coarsely scored, which it was evident lost in its effect apart from the stage. The song did not particularly impress us. Madame Smida has a fine and rich contralto voice, in her use of which, however, the *tremolo*—that bane of so many vocalists—was unpleasantly prominent. The overture to Glinka's opera *Rouslane and Ludmila* shows decided originality,

and its themes are pleasing as well as new. The orchestration, however, is in places harsh, from the preponderance of brass instruments. By far the best specimen of Glinka's music presented was the fantasia on Russian airs, entitled "Kamarinskaja," which is from first to last most fresh and enjoyable. The scoring, also, is extremely piquant, and far more discreet and tasteful than in the overture just named.

To the selection from Glinka succeeded two part-songs, sung by the "Eight Russian Lady Vocalists." It is unpleasant to have to say it, but the truth must be told—we were greatly disappointed with them. Had they simply come forward on their own merits, it would probably have been otherwise; but after the highly laudatory advertisements and critiques which have appeared in the papers (though one knows the value of puffs in general), we were led to expect something remarkable, and as a matter of fact did not find it. They are simply eight ladies with very respectable voices, and who sing well together, and are dressed alike—and that is all. They are probably in no way responsible themselves for the way in which they have been advertised; but whether they are or not, the whole system of the "puff preliminary" is a rotten one, deserving condemnation, and which is sure sooner or later to injure those who have recourse to it. The two part-songs, one by Warlamow, and the other a popular Russian melody, presented no remarkable features. Signor de Reschi, a Russian singer with a very agreeable tenor voice, next sang a rather commonplace melody by Tarnoffsky, after which M^{me}. Essipoff played in her most magnificent style the Romance and Rondo from Chopin's concerto in E minor. It was with this concerto that the lady (as previously recorded in the ACADEMY) made her first appearance in this country. We have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion of her very remarkable talent, and need therefore only say now that she has probably never been heard to greater advantage than last Saturday. The orchestral accompaniments were given by the Crystal Palace band with great finish—Mr. Manns resigning his bâton for the occasion to the pianist's husband, Herr Leschetizky. Bortniansky's "Sanctus," capitolly sung without accompaniment by the Crystal Palace choir, is better known in this country than most of the pieces in the programme, being published in at least three different editions in England. Madame Smida then gave a not very striking Russian romance by Klimoffsky, which was followed by a group of three short but very interesting pianoforte solos by Madame Essipoff. These were a "Romance Russe," by Tschalkoffsky, an impromptu "Les Alouettes," by Leschetizky, and Rubinstein's charming valse in A flat. After the Russian lady vocalists had sung another part-song, by Lasariew, one of the most curious pieces of the programme was performed. This was an orchestral fantasia entitled "Cosatchoque" (Cossack dance), by Dargomijsky. It is so exceedingly novel and peculiar that it is impossible to pronounce an opinion upon it after a single hearing, and without having had an opportunity of seeing the music. It may at least be said that it is both brilliant and strikingly original. The last song in the programme, "Szedlem gajem samotny i cichy" (whatever that may mean), by Zarzycki, sung with great taste by Signor de Reschi, pleased us more than any other vocal piece of the concert. It is a plaintive and charming melody, which from the style we should imagine to be a love-song. By the composer's name, and the general look of the words which were given in the programme, very little to the enlightenment of the bulk of the audience, we should guess that the song is Polish, rather than Russian. The general tone of the music, also, bears a certain resemblance to that of Chopin. The concert concluded with Rubinstein's "Ouvverture Triomphale," Op. 43, an interesting but, like most of its author's larger compositions, unequal work.

To-day the programme consists of Scandinavian music, and it will probably be at least as interesting as that of last Saturday.

EBENEZER PROUT.

LONDON is to be the third town in which Verdi's new *Requiem* is to be heard. Mr. Gye, we understand, will produce the work at Covent Garden at the close of the season, with M^{me}. Vilda, M^{lle}. d'Angeri, and Signor Marini as soloists.

THE programme of the "Mozart Festival," which M^{me}. Patti, as mentioned in our notes last week, announces for Thursday next, is to include, among other pieces, parts of one of the great composer's sonatas for piano and violin, and one of his piano quartets, in both of which M^{lle}. Krebs and our excellent violinist, Mr. Carrodus, will perform. A special feature will also be the great finale to *Don Giovanni*, in which all the principal singers of the Covent Garden company, including M^{me}. Patti herself, will take part in the chorus.

MESSES. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, AND Co., the music publishers, have lately conceived the excellent idea of following the example of some of the German houses, and issuing a monthly catalogue of novelties in music and musical literature. Two or three numbers have already been forwarded to us; and the publication is one which is likely to prove most useful to all who desire to keep themselves informed of the progress of the art.

THE first volume of Mr. William Chappell's *History of Music* has just been published. It embraces the portion of the subject "from the earliest records to the fall of the Roman Empire; with explanations of ancient systems of music, musical instruments, and of the true physiological basis for the science of music, whether ancient or modern."

M. SAINT-SAËNS, the eminent French musician, has composed a grand opera in four acts on the subject of *Samson*. The work contains three principal parts, Samson (baritone), a Philistine priest (tenor), and Dalila, which last rôle requires a contralto of the first rank. Fragments of the opera were lately performed at the house of M^{me}. Viardot.

M^{me}. OTTO-ALVISEBEN has left London, and returned to Dresden. She is expected to revisit this country in October, and is, we understand, engaged for the Leeds festival.

At a concert lately given at Niort, in France, a curious experiment was tried: two clarinet concertos being performed with the solo parts played by five clarinets in unison!

SIGNOR DELLE SEDIE, the distinguished singer, is about to print a book entitled *L'Arte lirica, trattato del canto e dell'espressione*.

HERR M. BLUMNER has completed a new oratorio, *The Fall of Jerusalem*. The work will be published by Messrs. Bote and Bock, and is to be performed next winter by the Singakademie in Berlin.

THE Summer Theatre at Cologne was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd ult.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN's opera *The Demon* is to be produced next winter at the Russian Opera House in St. Petersburg.

THE poet Vincenz Zusner, who recently died at Gratz, has made provision by his will that every year two prizes of twenty and ten ducats respectively are to be offered for the best compositions of two songs from his poetical works. The three judges, each of whom is to receive five ducats yearly, are to be chosen from the Conservatoire at Vienna.

THE death of Herr Paul Mendelssohn Bartholdy

—at Berlin on June 21, after a very protracted and painful illness—demands a word of notice; not only because he was the last survivor of the family of four, of whom Felix Mendelssohn was so illustrious a member, but also for his own sake. He was born in 1812, and was therefore three years the junior of his great brother. Through life nothing occurred to interrupt their perfect friendship; and after Felix's death, if Herr Paul's interpretation of his brother's wishes led him, rightly or wrongly, to oppose the publication of his musical remains, we have at least to thank him for the two volumes of letters which he edited, and which, in their way, form a collection of Symphonies, Overtures, Quartets, and Lieder ohne Worte, as characteristic of their author as his music itself. Herr Paul was always a lover of music, and his quartett parties were renowned in Berlin. In earlier life he played the violoncello; more than one of his brother's pieces was written for him, and it is hardly an idle fancy to trace the prominence which the cello occupies in Mendelssohn's orchestral scores to an early affection for his brother's instrument. He inherited the splendid collection of Beethoven autographs which Felix had formed, and the writer can testify to the liberal and unsuspicious way in which he allowed these priceless treasures to be examined and extracted. He presented them very shortly before his death to the Imperial Library of Berlin. He had also at one time the MS. sketch of Schubert's Seventh Symphony (in E), but this he very generously gave to Mr. Grove, late of the Crystal Palace, in whose possession, we believe, it still remains. His taste in pictures was very good, and his home contained some very fine specimens by living painters.

Painful as his illness was, he remained conscious to the end; and one of his last acts, after taking leave of his family, was to be carried to his garden, which he had made out of the desert-sand of Berlin, and to which he was fondly attached, that he might take a last farewell of that also.

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